# The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,699 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SO

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

DURING the south-west monsoon the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English mail steamers WILL LEAVE the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1886.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H. P. | Captains. | 1886. TUESDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| L ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | S. F. Cole | 1st June. |
| —LOMBARDY | 2726 | 500 | W. J. Webber | 8th ,, |
| L PEKIN | 3000 | [illegible] | A Symons | 15th ,, |
| M CATHAY | 2083 | 500 | J. P. Hassal | 22nd ,, |
| L MASSILIA | 4903 | 1000 | E. D. Shallard | 29th ,, |
| —ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. J. Nantes | 6th July. |
| L VALETTA | 4911 | 1000 | C. D. Sams | 13th ,, |
| M SIAM | 3041 | 500 | R. F. Briscoe | 20th ,, |
| L TASMANIA | 4488 | 800 | C. G. Perrins | 27th ,, |

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta ; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SURAT | 3112 | 550 | R. G. Murray | 11th June. |
| PESHAWUR | 3900 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 25th ,, |
| MIRZAPORE | 3587 | 600 | R. Harvey | 29th July. |
| BOKHARA | 2944 | 500 | H. Weighell | 9th ,, |

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay. | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 1st June 1886 | 20th July. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th June | 10th Aug. |
| SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 10th July | 1st Sept. |
| ARCHIMEDE | 4,000 | 600 | 1st August | 20th Sept. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th August | 10th Oct. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| FORMIDA | 3,500 | 17th June. |
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 6th July. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DADASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | B. Gelcich | 4,600 | 650 | ... .. |
| VORWAERTS | P. Andrianich | 2,800 | 500 | 16th June |
| TITANIA | S. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 3rd July. |
| ORION | P. Mersa | 3,500 | 550 | 16th ,, |
| MEDUSA | E. Perini | 3,500 | 550 | 3rd August. |
| ELEKTRA | G. Ragusin | 4,200 | 600 | 16th ,, |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.*

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1886. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MEDUSA | E. Perini | 3,500 | 550 | 3rd June. |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886.

### ANCHOR LINE.
BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL.
SAILING 5TH JUNE.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Has cabins on deck, ample bathrooms, punkahs and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an unlimited supply of ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 86.

### BOMBAY RACES.

### CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Stout Sterling Silver Case | Rs. 70 |
| Do. in 18-carat Gold | ,, 175 |

### CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

| | |
|---|---|
| In Stout Crystal-faced Case | Rs. 350 |
| Do. in Hunting Case | ,, 375 |

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

HOTEL de EUROPE OPENED at PAREL-ROAD, Byculla, No. 44, under an experienced Proprietor ; situated in a quiet locality ; large airy Rooms.

Wines, Beers and Spirits of the best quality.

First-class Billiard Table. Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinners, and Suppers at any time.

A splendid Orchestra every night from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m.

Proprietor—S. PARTNOY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of Eighteen per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 90 per share) declared at the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of this Company, for the year ending March 31st will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd June, 1886 to shareholders, on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order.
M. TUCKER.
Manager in India.
Head Office, Byculla, 27th May 1886.

NOTES
ON
### INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th June, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1465 tons, on MONDAY, 7th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May 1886. Agents.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 16 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

### PETIT MEDOC CLARET
POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price ; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash, qts. Rs. 13, pints Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

| | | Cash. |
|---|---|---|
| TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC | per doz., | Rs. 27 0 |
| TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC | ,, | ,, 31 0 |
| TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy | ,, | ,, 35 0 |
| TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use | ,, | ,, 55 0 |

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FINE OLD
### GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows :—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend ; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once ; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly ; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

### SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents,

### IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP | £ 300,000 |
| TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over | £1,500,000 |

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

### THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs.
Single Copy ... Annas

NOTICE.
TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS IN PORT.

COMMANDERS of Vessels in Port are *Warned* of the *Bad Weather* which generally accompanies the setting in of the South-West Monsoon, and are directed, from and after the date hereof, to have their vessels prepared.

Special care is to be taken to keep the Hawse clear, and the Cables ready for veering. Cargo Boats should not be allowed to hang astern or alongside at night, or when there are indications of bad weather approaching.

The Commercial Code (including the Day and Night Storm Warning Signals) will be used at the Castle Flag Staff for communicating with the shipping, and should receive immediate attention.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th May 1885.

### THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.

T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.

P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.

For prospectus and further particulars apply to THE LADY PRINCIPAL, as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

## AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have imported a consignment of Wines from the best Vine-growing districts of Australia, and the following carefully selected for the Indian market have been placed in stock. It should be specially noted that Australian Wines have specific and distinctive characteristics of their own, and it is therefore almost impossible to compare them with Wines obtained from Continental Europe. In all cases they are the pure unblended juice of the grape, and as such are undoubtedly worthy of a trial.

| | Quarts Per doz. Rs. | a. | Pints. Per doz. Rs. | a |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GOULBURN HOCK. A Clean White Wine, with good bouquet and flavour | 15 | 0 | 8 | 8 |
| RIESLING. A very Sound White Wine, possessing good body with delicate flavour | 17 | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| RUTHERGLEN RIESLING. An exceedingly Fine White Wine, with delicate bouquet and pleasing flavour | 19 | 0 | 10 | 8 |
| HERMITAGE. A full flavoured Red Wine, with considerable body and flavour, strongly recommended for the use of Invalids | 18 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| SUPERIOR HERMITAGE. An exceedingly good Red Wine, with great body and flavour, possessing many of the qualities of Old Burgundy | 21 | 0 | 11 | 8 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## PENS.

THOSE in search of a good and suitable Pen should consult—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED STATIONERY LIST

FREE ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address :—New Oriental Bank Buildings.

## SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

## POTOSI SILVER WARE.

THE best and most useful ware of the day, having all the good qualities of Silver, and at a trifling cost.

WARRANTED never to change color, it being a hard, white metal similar to Silver ; it rather improves, than otherwise, by wear.

### CHOTA HAZRI SETS.

1. Consisting Teapot, Sugar, Cream, Toastrack with Pepper, Salt, Egg-cup, and Spoon. Price, Rs. 21-8-0.
2. Same as above, but larger size Teapot and double Toastrack, Rs. 26-8-0.
3. Consisting Coffee Pot, Sugar, Cream, etc., etc.

Tea Pots, ½ Pint, Rs. 5-8. 1 Pint, Rs. 7-8. Coffee Pots, 2 pints, Rs. 17-8.

| | | Rs. | a. | | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dessert size Forks | per doz. | 5 | 8 | Egg Spoons | per doz. | 3 | 0 |
| Table do. | ,, | 7 | 8 | Mustard Spoons | ,, | 2 | 8 |
| Dessert size Spoons | ,, | 5 | 8 | Salt Spoons | ,, | 2 | 8 |
| Table do. | ,, | 7 | 8 | Soup Ladles | each | 3 | 0 |
| Tea Spoons | ,, | 3 | 0 | | | | |

BARTON & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS, WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

## PIANO FOR RS. 280 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENT'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.

EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.

INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.

ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos ; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.

Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano ; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in. ; height, 3ft. 7in. ; depth from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs.

Price Rs. 300, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...Rs. 300, 450, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.

| | |
|---|---|
| SECOND-HAND PIANOS | from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750 |
| HARMONIUMS | from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800 |
| AMERICAN ORGANS | from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750 |

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

## IRON WIRE FENCING
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR
INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS,
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster—London and Jubbulpore, India.

## SOUTH-WEST MONSOONS.

### THE "PERFECT" WATERPROOF WATCH.

THE "WATERPROOF WATCH," as its name indicates, is so constructed that it is a complete proof against water, and consequently of moisture and dust.

Dipped into water, heated up to 120°, this Watch has come out uninjured. It is constructed on a sound and improved principle, and is particularly recommended to persons whose occupations expose them to damp and dust, and the arrangement of winding, setting, and regulating obviates the necessity of ever exposing the works, thus doing away with the necessity of occasional cleaning. To wind the Watch, turn the button as in keyless watches half round to the right, then wind up as usual. To set to time, turn the button three or four times round to the right, then draw it slightly out ; a click will warn you that the hands are ready for setting ; when, set to time, push in the button, and screw it tightly to the left.

The WATERPROOF WATCH is manufactured in Medium Size, and may be had at the following prices—

| | |
|---|---|
| In Silver, Crystal-faced Case | Rs. 45 |
| German Silver, ,, ,, | ,, 35 |

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

## BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

LADIES' GLOVES!
LADIES' GLOVES!!
LADIES' GLOVES!!!

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

## SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

## THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.]
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES, HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.
SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.
ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.
TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY ; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

## COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

## CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

*The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.*

| | Per 2 gals. | Per 4 gal. |
|---|---|---|
| SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar) | Rs. 22 0 | Rs. 42 0 |
| COGNAC **** do. | ,, 25 0 | ,, 48 0 |
| COGNAC *** do. | ,, 27 0 | ,, 51 0 |
| COGNAC ** do. | ,, 31 0 | ,, 60 0 |
| COGNAC * do. | ,, 35 0 | ,, 68 0 |
| SHERRY, Manzanilla | ,, 22 0 | ,, 42 0 |
| LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents ...each | | ,, 4 0 |
| JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown | ,, | ,, 3 0 |
| JARS, 4 gallon, do. do. do. | ,, | ,, 4 0 |

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 1st JUNE.
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY,
Will appear in DION BOUCICAULT'S Irish Drama, the
COLEEN BAWN,
OR
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| ELLY O'CONNOR, (The Colleen Bawn.) | Miss L. Schlerika. |
| ANNE CHUTE, (The Colleen Raudh) | Miss Fanny Stanley. |
| Mrs. CREGAN | Miss Dolly Childs. |
| SHEELAH | Miss Dolly Inman. |
| HARDRESS CREGAN | Miss Amy Childs. |
| MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN | Mr. Harry Stanley. |
| KIRLE DALEY | Miss N. de Lorme. |
| SQUIRE CORRIGAN | Master R. Stephenson. |
| FATHER TOM | Master C. Favarger. |
| DANNY MANN | Master W. Driscoll. |
| BERTIE O'MOORE | Master J. Moore. |
| RYLAND CREGAN | Miss L. Booth. |

MILES NA COPPALEEN. MR. HARRY STANLEY. HIS GREAT IMPERSONATION WITH SONGS AND JIG.
PAT MALOY, FINIGINS WAKE & TIM FLAHARTY.

Magnificent Orchestra, under the conductorship of HERR JOHANN BRAUN (late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. COMMENCE AT 9 sharp.

THURSDAY, 3rd JUNE,
The Grand Burlesque,
ALADDIN,
OR, THE WONDERFUL SCAMP.
WIDOW TWANKEY ... ... .. Mr. HARRY STANLEY.
Wm. FARMER,
Business Manager.

---

TO BE LET, from 10th June next, a very desirable Upper-storied Bungalow at Middle Colaba. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

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I HEREBY give Notice that I have AUTHORIZED Mr. KENNETH MACAULAY to act for me in my business; he is also appointed to act as Surveyor to Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping, London, during my absence.
A. C. CLARK,
Surveyor, Lloyds Register of British & Foreign Shipping.
Bombay, 31st May 1886.

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### ZEPHYR CLOTH.

A splendid assortment of Checks and Plain Colours 8 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,
NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THERE will be NO MEETING of the above Society during the month of June.
The Rooms will, however, be open as usual to members on
WEEK-DAYS, 7 a m. till dusk.
SUNDAYS, 7 a.m. till 2 p.m.
By order of the Committee,
H. M. PHIPSON,
Hony. Secy.

---

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Port Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.

Gardening superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.
48, Meadow Street, Bombay.

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FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H.M. I.M. Steamer MAY FRERE will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at Bombay up to noon of TUESDAY, the 15th June 1886.

2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of vessel see Bombay Government Gazette of 3rd and 10th June, 1886, or apply to the undersigned.
G. O'B. CAREW,
For Director of the Indian Marine.
H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 1st June, 1886.

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TENDERS are invited for filling in 804 cubic brass of earth in the low-lying portions of land adjoining Elphinstone Road.

Tenders duly signed and sealed and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner should be delivered at the Commissioner's Office on or before the 9th June, 1886.

A deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany the tender.

For further particulars apply to the Executive Engineer, Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
31st May, 1886. Executive Engineer.

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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of June, 1886, for constructing compound wall to enclose the John Hay Grant Reservoir, &c., pitching slopes of the banks of the Reservoirs with rubble stone packing, &c. &c.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (600) to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further Deposit of Rs. (600) will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 31st May 1886.

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NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p m, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1886, for the supply of Cast-Iron pipes and other Iron works.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c, and all information can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. (1,000) to be paid to the Controller of Municipal Accounts in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4 A further deposit of Rs. (1,000) will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 31st May 1886.

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THE NARAYAN COTTON MILLS, Ld.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, on the Mill premises, near Chowpati, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th April 1886.
2. To elect three Directors respectively in the place of Messrs. Merwanjee Cowasjee, Motisha and Permanandas Jewandas who retire, but are elegible for re-election, and of the late Mr. Sundar Rao Raghunath, deceased:
3. To appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order,
SHANTARAM NARAYAN & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bomay June 1, 1886.

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HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WANTED a COMPETENT COMPOUNDER to assist in the Laboratory. Apply TREACHER & Co. Ld., Byculla.

WANTED a CLERK who has a good knowledge of accounts and writes a good hand. Address R. C., *Bombay Gazette.*

A CARD.—F. Duckworth, M. D., Surgeon Major, Retired List. 10, Victoria Road, Byculla. Open to Engagements, public or private.

WHY not buy direct from the Manufacturer's Depôt, our incomparable Artistic Mirrors. L. HARTMANN & Co., 42, Meadow Street.

WANTED AT ONCE—Furnished or Unfurnished APARTMENTS in or near the Fort, without BOARD. Apply to S., care of this office.

TRAVELS OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM, English, in 2 Vols. Price Rs. 60. Can be had from Mirza Mahomed Alli Keshkul, Oomerkhari, Imambada, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla and Raspberry Cream, Pine Apple Water Ice. Wine and Spirit, wholesale and retail.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants, 15, Meadow Street.

ICES Ices four Kinds daily, every day a change of different Kinds, also wines and spirits of the best quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Churchgate Street.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, June 7. Students are thoroughly taught up to the Matriculation Standard. For particulars address LADY PRINCIPAL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the spacious and pleasantly situated Bungalow "The Wilderness" on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the residence of former Commander-in-Chiefs of Bombay. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM & Co., Belasis Road.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawalles. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Cheap and comfortable accommodation for the monsoon.

GASOLINE OIL, in 5 gallon drums, FOR SALE. Apply to M. MONDOLFO & Co., No. 5, Apollo Street.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

LUSINGER BEER, far superior to any of the so-called Pilsener beer sold out here. Rs. 14 per case of 3 doz. Bottles.—W. H. NEBEL and Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage 1 anna.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co.. Rampart-row.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN will find our Establishment replete with all their requirements at strictly moderate prices.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Real Macouba, exquisitely aromatic.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

SUTTON'S SEEDS in fancy boxes. Flower, Rs. 3-12, 5-8, and 7-8. Vegetable, Rs. 3-12, 7-8, and 15 each. Just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Rampart-row.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THE ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Frere Road, opposite the new Extension Docks, will be OPENED on the 1st June, at 7 p.m., by Mr. PESTONJEE SORABJEE, Proprietor of the Royal Hotel at Mazagon.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

A YOUNG LADY (an officer's daughter) seeks an engagement as COMPANION to a Lady, or as GOVERNESS to 2 or 3 children, would be willing to combine the two duties if required. Salary no consideration, so long as a comfortable home is provided.—Address X., care of Post Master, Ahmednagar.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIAS FOR REMOVAL.
Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Junction of Clare and Ripon Roads, Byculla, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st June 1886, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials for removal of the building at the junctions of the said roads, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 31st May 1886.

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MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd June, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twst, &c.
1 case net scarves.
1 " colored sarries.
1 " white dorias.
4 " silk stripes.
4 bales canvass.
20 cases condensed milk.
10 casks soft soap.

An invoice of Fragrant Perfumery by the well known Napolean Price & Co. just landed, ex s.s. "Rohilla," consisting of Real Old Brown Windsor Soap, Concentrated Essence of Moss Rose, White Rose, Spinarosa, Cherry Tooth Paste, Macassar Oil, Pomatum, Marrow Oil, Pomade, Shaving Cream, Violet Millefleur and Nursery Toilet Powder, &c.

On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Ramdas.
R V M / T R 3—1 case Spanish stripes, ex s.s. "Surat."
F M & Co. (717 in a triangle) 50—1 case Spanish stripes, ex s.s. "Ancona."
F M & Co. (803 in a diamond) 8,202—1 bale do. ex s.s. "Clan Cameron."
Do. do. 8,823-25—3 do. do. ex s.s. "Clan Graham."
Do. do 3,278-80—3 do. do. ex s.s. "Clan Murray."
Do. do. 8,309-10—2 do. do. ex s.s. "Clan Macdonald."
F M & Co. (857 in a triangle) 163—1 bale superfine cloth, ex s.s. "Mirzapore."
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 31st May 1886.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

## NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

---

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

---

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.
AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.
PARIS, 9 rue de Cheteaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

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NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. DAVID MAXWELL in the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY CEASED as on and from the 1st May, 1885.
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY.

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MY INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in the ELGIN MILLS COMPANY CEASED as on and from the 1st May, 1885.
DAVID MAXWELL.

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NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 111 English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.
Bombay, 4th May 1886.

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SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co. Calcutta.

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"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"
PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

| | Cash prices Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| Nobles, per box of 100 | 1 8 |
| Dawsons Prime, with straw | 1 10 |
| Dawsons Muster | 1 8 |
| Havanahs, No. 1 | 1 12 |
| Havanahs, No. 2 | 1 8 |
| Beehives | 1 12 |
| Imitation Q. Devil | 1 6 |

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

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SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s

PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

---

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

## NOTICES.

A LIFE ASSURANCE CONTRACT may not fall to be fulfilled for many years after it is first entered into, and Proposers should, therefore, above all things, be careful to select a Company which from its position can be relied on, not for the present time only, but also in years to come. The STANDARD OFFICE has stood the test of SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and has paid over ELEVEN MILLIONS STERLING in Death Claims. INVESTED FUNDS are now upwards of £6,500,000, and Annual Income is upwards of £900,000.
GEO. OLIVER,
Actg. Secy., Bombay Branch.

---

KEATING'S INSECT POWEDR.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in severa, qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

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FILES. FILES. FILES.

BUY direct at 60 and 2½ per cent. off trade list delivered *f. o. b.* any port in England, and instruct your Bankers to tell their agents in England to pay us on receipt of Bills of Lading, Mate's Receipt, &c. We will pay freight and consign right through to destination if desired. Our quality is of the very best.

JUKES COULSON, STOKES & Co.,
Queen Steel Works, Sheffield, England,
FILES. FILES. FILES.

---

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

---

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.
Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

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H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | Qts. per doz. Rs. a. | Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s "B" brand Reserve Cuvée | 5 0 | 61 0 |
| And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen. | | |
| SPARKLING MOSELLE, Nonpareil | 4 0 | 44 0 |
| SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand | 42 0 | 46 0 |
| SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla | 27 0 | ... |
| CLARET, Langoirans | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| St. Estephe | 13 8 | 15 8 |
| Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878) | 30 0 | ... |
| BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac | 34 8 | ... |
| Courvoisier's | 24 0 | ... |

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| CHAMPAGNE | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per 2 doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | Rs. 50 0 | |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | " 57 0 | Rs 58 0 |
| Cuvee de Choix Champagne | " 44 0 | |
| Dry Elite | " 46 0 | " 48 0 |
| First Quality Dry | " 38 0 | " 40 0 |
| From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne. | | |
| Goldlack, extra | Rs. 43 0 | |
| STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. | | |
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | " 16 0 | " 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer | " 17 0 | ... |
| Leibfraumilch | " 21 0 | " 24 0 |
| Steinwein | " 21 0 | ... |
| Hochheimer Berg | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner | " 28 0 | " 31 0 |
| Queen Victoria Berg | " 34 0 | |
| From Otto Prumm, Mayence | | |
| Brauneberger | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. ... |
| Liebfraumilch | — | " 21 0 |
| Berncasteler-Rosenberg | " 18 0 | " 21 0 |
| Josefhofer | " 28 0 | ... |
| Oberemmeler-Rosenberg | " 28 0 | " 31 0 |
| Steinberger | " 28 0 | " 31 0 |
| Scharzhofberger | " 34 0 | " 37 0 |
| Johannisberger | " 35 0 | " 38 0 |
| FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc. | | |
| Sauterne | Rs. 18 0 | ... |
| PORTWINES. From J. W. Burmester, Oporto. | | |
| Good old red Port | Rs. 19 0 | — |
| Fine " | " 22 0 | — |
| Very fine " | " 27 0 | — |
| Most particular reserved old red Port. | " 38 0 | — |
| CLARETS. From A. Hermann and Co., Paris. | Per 1 doz. Qts. | |
| St. Julien Claret | Rs. 9 0 | |
| From Messrs H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux. | | |
| Medoc | " 10 8 | |
| Chateau de Frauds | " 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | " 14 0 | |
| Les Canons | " 16 0 | " 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | " 18 0 | — |
| Chateau Leoville | " 19 0 | — |
| Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe | " 21 0 | — |
| Chateau Lafitte | " 23 0 | — |
| Chateau Manvesin | " 27 0 | ... |
| From Munzer & Spann. | Qts. | Pts. |
| St. Estephe | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| Haut Canon | " 15 0 | " 17 0 |
| Margaux Medoc | " 17 0 | " 19 0 |
| Chateau Larose | " 28 0 | .. |
| From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc. | | |
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 23 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre | " 16 0 | ... |
| CLARETS.—Continued. From J. Roemer & Sohn—Wien. | | |
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 17 0 | |
| Chateau Romer | " 16 0 | |
| From Franz Scarvasy. | | |
| arlovitz | " 12 0 | |
| BRANDY | Per 1 doz. | |
| Gold labels, Gold capsules | Rs. 26 0 | |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | " 21 0 | |
| Cognac, Fine Chamaagne { M. & Red Bars } { Saann } | " 24 0 | |
| From A. Doignon Fils and Co. | | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules | " 29 0 | |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** | " 34 0 | |
| BURGUNDY. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc. | | |
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Chambertin | " 26 0 | |
| WHISKEY. | Per 1 doz. qts. | |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey | Rs. 20 0 | |
| Thistle Blend Whisky | " 24 0 | |
| BEER. | Per doz. qts. | Per 2 doz. pts. |
| St. Pauli Beer | Rs. 6 4 | " 0 4 |
| Mainzer Export Beer | " 5 8 | " .. |
| Hamburger Export Beer | " 5 4 | " .. |
| Pilsener Beer | " 5 12 | " 3 12 |
| Flower & Son's Ale | " 4 12 | " 3 0 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles | " 5 12 | " ... |
| SUNDRIES. | | |
| Maraschino a case of 25 Pints | Rs. 25 0 | .. |
| Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles | " 40 0 | .. |
| | Per doz. quarts. | per 2 doz. pints. |
| Finest Kummuel | Rs. 28 0 | Rs. ... |
| Do. Vermouth Superior | " 19 0 | ... |
| Do. do Finest | " 20 0 | ... |
| Swiss condensed milk in bottles | " 4 0 | ... |
| Do. do do tins | " 5 0 | ... |
| Do. Cheese in tins from ....lbs. | 19-29 | Rs. 0 12 |
| PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c. | Rs. a. | |
| Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin | 0 10 | |
| Danish Butter per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 | |
| Hams, Danish, finest smoked per lb. | 0 11 | |
| From L. Gradler and Hartwig Gatha. | Large tin. | small |
| Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) | Rs. 1 8 | Rs. ... |
| Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages) | " 1 6 | " ... |
| Asparagus | " 2 8 | " ... |
| Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut | " 1 4 | " 0 |
| Cellery | " 0 14 | " ... |
| White Cabbage in Butter | " 0 15 | " 0 10 |
| Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages) | " 1 6 | " ... |
| White Pickled Cabbage in Wine | " 1 4 | " ... |
| Red do. do. | " 1 2 | " ... |
| From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel. | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin |
| Asparagus | Rs. 2 8 | Rs 1 8 |
| Cellery | " ... | " 0 12 |
| French Bean | " — | " 0 9 |
| Young Cut Beans | " — | " 0 9 |
| Smoked Sausages | " — | " 1 8 |
| Small Sausages | " — | " 1 6 |
| Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine | " — | " 1 0 |
| Pease for Soup | " — | " 1 12 |

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

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INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies. Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

## INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10 000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL | " 9,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 8,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 8,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL | " 2,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | " 3,750,000 |
| MARINE INSURANCE. | |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 2,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | " 3,000,000 |

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application
VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
" 1885 ....£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | £1,579,578 3 9 | 1878 | £4,049,159 14 1 |
| 1878 | £2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 | £5,348,407 9 2 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX

All that Experience has proved Practicable an Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance ca be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
*Not granted by any other Company whatever:—*
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for ....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

| Age. | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Premium ... | Rs a. p.<br>21 5 4 | Rs. a. p.<br>24 8 8 | Rs. a. p.<br>28 10 0 | Rs. a. p.<br>33 14 8 |

*Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.*
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | " 25 | Half-yearly | " 31 |
| Quarterly | " 13 | Quarterly | " 16 |
| Monthly | " 5 | Monthly | " 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
| Half-yearly | " 29 | Half-yearly | " 36 |
| Quarterly | " 16 | Quarterly | " 20 |
| Monthly | " 6 | Monthly | " 7 |

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second do. | " 2 8 |
| Third do. | " 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. |

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second do. | 4½ " " |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ " " |

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line | " 0-8 |

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 | Half-yearly | " 7 8 |
| Quarterly | " 3 | Quarterly | " 3 12 |

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs 12 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 |
| Quarterly | " 3 |

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET
*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 |
| Quarterly | " 3 |

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor's of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LIBR OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

## FREIGHTS.

BOMBAY, 1st June, 1886.

The annual rush to get cargo shipped before the setting in one of the S. W. Monsoon has caused a better demand to spring up, and rates for May shipment have advanced 2s. 6d. for all ports, except for Liverpool, for which too much tonnage has been available, and one of the Liners has been withdrawn and fixed for Antwerp. For Trieste and Venice a large business continues to be done, and another steamer has been fixed at 30s., exchange 2s. For the Italian Mediterranean ports also further charters are reported, but for the northern Continental ports there is not much fresh business doing. For June loading several boats have been chartered at £1-0-6, and for July steamers are offered at similar rates, but there are no charterers.

Heavy weather was experienced here on 27th, 28th and 29th instant, and vessels lying in the Harbour were mostly unable to discharge or load cargo; and those loading in the Dock have been hindered owing to the comparative scarcity of coolie labour; the number of steamers loading being very large.

### Berth Rates.

*N.B.*—The quotations given below for Liverpool and London are by the Regular Liners, *Old* Tonnage Scale for Wheat and Seeds. For other Ports *New* Scale is accepted, except by the Rubattino and Austrian Lloyd's steamers. The difference between the two Scales for Wheat and Seeds has now become a matter of calculation only; shippers deducting the equivalent difference where the Old Scale is demanded:—

| | Old Scale. | New Scale. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 16 cwt. | 18 cwt. a Ton. |
| Rapeseed | 14 „ | 16 „ „ |
| Mustard Seed | 14 „ | 16 „ „ |
| Teel or Gingelly Seed | 14 „ | 15 „ „ |
| Mowra Flowers | 16 „ | 18 „ „ |
| Mowra Seeds | 13 „ | No change. |
| Mussoor, in bags | 16 „ | 20 cwt. a Ton. |
| Linseed | 16 „ | No change. |
| Ground Nuts | 13 cwt. | Do. |
| Myrabolams | 13 „ | Do. |

| STEAMERS. | Ready. Wheat. | Ready. Seeds. | Ready. Cotton and Wool. | Forward. June. | Forward. July. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liverpool | £0 17 6 | £0 17 6 | £1 0 0 to £1 1 3 | £1 1 3<br>Wheat £0 17 6 | £1 2 6<br>Wheat £1 0 0 | Old Scale. |
| London | £1 0 0 | £1 0 0 | £1 2 6 | £1 0 0<br>Wheat £0 17 6 | £1 0 0<br>Wheat £0 17 6 | Do. |
| Hull | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 0 0 | £1 1 3 | New Scale. |
| Antwerp | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 0 0 | £1 1 3 | Do. |
| Havre | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 0 0 | £1 1 3 | Do. |
| Dunkirk | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 0 0 | £1 1 3 | Do. |
| Marseilles | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 2 6 | £1 0 0 | £1 1 3 | Do. |
| Genoa and Naples | £1 10 0 | £1 10 0 | £1 10 0 | £1 2 6 | £1 10 0 | Do. |
| Italian Ports (Rubattino Company) | £1 10 0 | £1 10 0 | £1 12 6 | £1 5 0 to £1 10 0 | £1 7 6 to £1 10 0 | Old Scale. |
| Trieste and Venice (P. & O.) | £1 10 0 | £1 10 0 | £1 17 6 | £1 10 0 | £1 10 0 | Do. Freight paid here at exchange 2s. per Rupee. |
| Do. and Lloyd's Co.'s | £1 10 0 | £1 10 0 | £1 12 6 | £1 10 0 | £1 12 6 | Do. |
| Odessa (Austrian Lloyds) | None shipped. | None shipped. | £1 17 6 | £1 17 6 | £1 17 6 | Do. |
| U. K. or Continent (open Charter) | ..... | £1 1 3 | New Scale. | £1 1 3 | £1 1 3 | New Scale. |
| SAIL SHIPS. | | | | | | |
| Liverpool | None shipped. | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | Nominal, no business |
| Havre | Do. | £1 5 0 | £1 7 6 | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | Do. |
| Antwerp | Do. | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | Do. |
| Bremen | Do. | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | £1 5 0 | Do. |
| Open Charter | ..... | | No ship. | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Ships Open Charter.—£1-7-6 Concessions and 2½ Commission, say £1-5-0 net.

COASTING—Steamers.
Calcutta.—Salt Rs. 2-8-0 per ton, 20 cwt. Measurement, Rs. 7, 40 c. ft.
Hongkong.—Cotton and Cotton Goods, Rs. 10-0-0 per ton, 40 c. ft. Weight, Rs. 10 to 15, Old Scale.
Mauritius.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8-0-0 per ton.
Zanzibar.—Grain Rs. 0-8-0 per bag. Light Cargo, Rs. 8 per ton.

**Liverpool.**—Too much tonnage on the berth for the cargo offering which has brought rates down to 17s. 6d. for Wheat, 20s. Cotton. The Rydal Hall has been taken off the berth and fixed for Antwerp.

**London.**—A pressure for May shipment enabled of the charterers of the Lord O. Neill to fill up with Cotton at £1-3-9. For Wheat we quote £1, new scale; but there is little Linseed shipping which at this season of the year is usually going forward in large quantities. Skin Cases and miscellaneous cargo are shipping at £1-5. The demand is quite of a retail character.

**Hull.**—For this month's shipment £1-2-6 has been paid. For June freight is obtainable retail at £1-0-6.

**Havre.**—The Bengore Head which arrived here in ballast, was enabled to obtain £1-2-6 for May shipment.

**Antwerp.**—The Rydal Hall was fixed at £1-0-6, and has relet Cotton for May shipment at £1-3-9.

**Dunkirk.**—Relets have taken place in the chartered steamers at £1-2-6 for May shipment.

**Marseilles.**—Relets reported in chartered stamers at £1-2-6.

**Italian Mediterranean Ports.**—Large quantities of Wheat are still going forward, and whole cargoes are shipping to ports hitherto unknown to our shippers. The Athens was fixed for two ports at £1-10, exchange 2s. The Cassius at same rate with option of usual open charter terms at £1-0-6. The Dragoman, May shipment, engaged 1,000 tons at £1-11-3 Genoa and Naples.

**Trieste and Venice.**—The Teutonia, reported last mail fixed, has since arrived, and filled up by speculators at £1-10, exchange 2s., who are reletting at £1-11-3 to £1-12-6.

**Ships.**—No demand for Europe. Four ships have engaged 1,000 to 1,500 tons Salt each for Calcutta at Rs. 4 per ton.

*James Mackintosh & Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular.*

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th May, as compared with the statement of the 22nd May:—

| | May 22. Rs. | May 29. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Proprietors' Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 25,00,000 | 25,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 46,07,192 | 51,29,984 |
| do. do. at Branches | 28,20,581 | 30,44,196 |
| Other Deposits | 1,82,25,987 | 1,95,92,012 |
| Post Bills | 12,632 | 11,161 |
| Cash Credits undrawn | 6,20,723 | 5,91,130 |
| | 3,87,87,115 | 4,08,68,483 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities | 30,59,414 | 33,52,557 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 23,74,301 | 23,67,583 |
| Loans, on Security of do. | 67,99,121 | 73,43,154 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 1,464 | 1,272 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,89,16,475 | 1,86,28,288 |
| Stamps | 29,544 | 29,552 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 5,77,008<br>Amt. applied in reduction 2,65,000 | 3,12,008 | 3,12,008 |
| Bullion | ..... | ..... |
| Cash Balances with Correspondence | 2,92,901 | 3,55,010 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 70,01,887 | 84,79,059 |
| | 3,87,87,115 | 4,08,68,483 |

## SUMMARY OF COTTON EXPORTS

SINCE THE MAIL OF THE 21ST MAY.

| Vessels. | Destination. | Cleared. | Great Britain. | Continent. | Calcutta, &c. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1886 May | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Castle Gate (s) | Havre | 20 | .. | 1521 | ... | 1521 |
| Sirsa (s) | Calcutta | 20 | .. | ... | 1192 | 1192 |
| Kildare (s) | Trieste, &c. | 21 | .. | 13195 | ... | 13195 |
| Thames (s) | London | 21 | 1275 | ... | ... | 1275 |
| Peshwa (s) | Calcutta | 21 | .. | .. | 515 | 515 |
| Akaba (s) | Marseilles | 22 | .. | 50 | ... | 50 |
| Deepdale (s) | Amsterdam | 22 | ... | 300 | ... | 300 |
| Cascapedia (s) | Antwerp | 22 | ... | 8426 | ... | 8426 |
| Malwa (s) | London | 25 | 3635 | .. | ... | 3635 |
| Merton Hall (s) | Liverpool | 25 | 8481 | .. | .. | 8481 |
| Ardenclutha | Bremen | 25 | ... | 9765 | ... | 9765 |
| Guilford (s) | Genoa | 25 | .. | 2000 | ... | 2000 |
| Bryn Glas (s) | Trieste, &c. | 25 | ... | 12394 | ... | 12394 |
| Hughenden (s) | Genoa | 26 | ... | 428 | ... | 428 |
| Canara (s) | Calcutta | 26 | ... | .. | 1054 | 1054 |
| Bretwalda (s) | Genoa | 27 | ... | 4628 | ... | 4628 |
| Latimer (s) | Havre | 28 | ... | 7650 | ... | 7650 |
| Avondale (s) | Antwerp | 28 | ... | 9225 | .. | 9225 |
| Hazara (s) | London | 28 | 310 | ... | .. | 310 |
| Cairo (s) | Hull | 29 | .. | 200 | ... | 200 |
| Rohilla (s) | China | 29 | .. | ... | 1061 | 1061 |
| City of Carthage (s) | Liverpool | 29 | 3151 | ... | ... | 3151 |
| Hartington (s) | Dunkirk | 29 | 600 | .. | ... | 600 |
| Total for the week | | .. | 17452 | 69762 | 3822 | 91056 |
| Previously exported since 1st January | | .. | 224331 | 417943 | 32917 | 675191 |
| Total from 1st January to 19th May 1886 | | .. | 241783 | 487725 | 36739 | 766247 |

## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battallion Apollo Bunder, 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Glen Caladh, from Mauritius. Yesterday:—County of Caithness, from Cardiff.
Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hartington (s), for Dunkirk; Commilla (s), Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; and Abergeldie (s), Naples and Civita Vecchia.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—The following Programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion, at 6 o'clock this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Chester | Arr. M. Curry. |
| Overture | French Comedy | Bela. |
| Operatic Selection | Marco Visconti | Petrella. |
| Valse | A Toi | Waldteufel. |
| Gavotte | Moderne | Tours. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Polo.—The game to-day is:—Black and Yellow: Mr. Arthur, Mr. Barton, Major Beaver, and Mr. Cloete *versus* White: Messrs. Craigie, Foote, Gray, Pease, and Saville. Play will commence at 5-30 p.m.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending, 8th May 1886 was 263,514 maunds, and increase in money Rs. 4,877.

The Lowjee Wadia Dispensary.—Dr. D. R. Wadia, L.M. and S. (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (Edin.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), has been appointed medical officer to the Lowjee Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Parel.

Lost.—Mr. D. R. Billia, living at No. 113, Hornby Road, reported to the police that his wife dropped an oval-shaped emerald, valued Rs. 150, out of an ear-ring, on Sunday evening last, somewhere between his house and Frere Road.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Lombardy and St. Bernard entered the dock on the 29th ult., the Scawfell, Bengore Head, Sahara, Kerbelia and Clan Macdonald on the 30th, and Athabasca yesterday; the s.s. Chittagong, Rohilla, Cairo, and City of Carthage left the dock on the 29th ult., and the Teelim Head and Inchmornish on the 30th.

A Carriage Accident.—A Bhattia gentleman named Goverdundas Laljee, while driving into Thakordwar Lane, from the Queen's Road, on Sunday night, met with an accident by his carriage and horse falling into an open gutter; the horse had its legs fractured, and the carriage was smashed. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 1,500.

Fire at Colaba.—A fire broke out yesterday morning at about 1 o'clock in a large cadjan hut belonging to one Saik Mahomed Goolam Moodeen, at Lower Colaba, which was completely burnt down within a short time. The steam fire engines from the several fire brigade stations arrived at the scene in a short time, but were not used. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fireplace in the hut. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30.

Theft on Boardship.—Abdool Raymon Hajee Hassun, a lascar's cook in the P. and O. steamship Venetia, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of ship's stores, consisting of rice, ghee, sugar, tea, and potatoes, of the collective value of Rs. 2-12-6, the property of the Company. The accused in his defence stated that he saved up these articles of stores from the quantities served out to him daily to be cooked for the lascars of the vessel, and he took them on shore without the permission of the chief steward. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Bangalore Squabble.—The *Bangalore Spectator* says:—"The following is the apology tendered by Mr. Scott (of Bombay) and which, with a certain undertaking to pay all Mr. Ricketts' costs, has been accepted by the last named gentlemen. The cases referred to have in consequence been withdrawn from the Magistrate's Court, and treated as compromised. The Apology.—Both parties agreeing that it is not desirable certain persons' names should be brought into these cases and in consideration of Mr. Ricketts having stated in Court that he had no recollection of having used the objectionable term complained of by me, I hereby make that gentleman what I hope will be considered an ample apology for writing to him, in a hasty moment, my letter of the 18th December 1885. This letter contained several very insulting epithets, which I now admit were wholly inapplicable, and which I regret having allowed myself to make use of. I hereby unconditionally withdraw my said letter of 18th December 1885, and am sorry I did not make this reparation earlier. (Signed) J. G. Scott. May 23rd, 1886."

New Drainage Scheme for Poona.—It is in contemplation to construct in Poona a costly drainage system, the details of which were mooted some years ago. Unfortunately, however, the project fell through, because the City Municipality strongly protested against it. As that time has passed away, and our city residents have learnt something of the necessity for pure and fresh air, we make no doubt that no such opposition will now be made to the realization of the project. The recurrence of fevers, cholera, and other diseases in the city, which destroy so many valuable lives, should suffice to warn the residents of this station that an improved drainage scheme is essential to health, and the question of cost ought to be only a secondary consideration. Poona being the chief military station of the Presidency and the capital of the Maharashtra, suggestions from that public-spirited body, the Sarvajanik Subha, addressed to the rajahs and native sirdars must receive every attention and earn every success for the proposed measures. We learn that the Government have appointed a committee to consider and report on the scheme during the coming monsoon.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Bread Question in Karachi.—Complaints are rife in Karachi regarding the bad quality of bread supplied to the public by the bakers, who in turn excuse themselves on the plea that the flour obtainable in the market is of a most inferior kind. Some of them to satisfy their customers have indented for and received consignments of flour from the various flour mills in Bombay, but which is reserved only for the "favoured few." One of our most prominent native citizens lately started a flour mill which is still working, but the outturn from it is not sufficient to meet all demands. What is urgently needed here is a steam flour mill, from which the local bakers could procure their flour unadulterated and at almost a nominal cost. Could not some of our enterprising and wealthy Zorastrian friends or even some of the bakers, who are reported to have handsome balances at their bankers, undertake to establish a steam flour mill and thus relieve a suffering public.—*Sind Gazette.*

The Growth of Karachi.—The managing committee of the Municipality lately refused an application for a plot of ground on the old Post Office square for the purpose of building. This action of the committee is certainly to be commended, for the square is one of the "lungs" of Karachi, and it would be a sorry sight to see it occupied by buildings to the obstruction of the circulation of fresh air and the destruction of the "Maidan" for cricket and other games which it now furnishes. As land is daily becoming more and more valuable there will be an increasing inducement to dispose of public ground for building sites, which it is hoped the Municipality will have the virtue to resist. The gains made, small as they are, do not counterbalance the injury done by the building in of towns as has been too often exemplified in English ones, where fierce wars are waged over bits of "common" and "waste" which unscrupulous "lords of the manor" are ever and anon speaking to make their own. As to the Post Office plain or square it is hoped with the interest now exhibited in horticultural embellishments that the Municipal Engineer and Secretary will be able to present us with a plan, and to obtain the means also of laying out a portion of it as an ornamental park for cricket and other sports, to be with us in heretofore desert-parched Karachi a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever."—*Ibid.*

## LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Brig-Genl and Mrs J McQueen, Secundrabad
Mr and Mrs Macnaghten, Matheran
Bgde-Surg and Mrs Riddell
*a* Lieut S Fraser, Kurrachee
Col Jones Vaughan
Lieut J Crawford Swete, Matheran
*a* Col and Mrs Anderson, Mount Abu.
*a* Mr H Caldecott, Calcutta.
*a* Mrs Strange, Nasik
*a* Mr E Adams, England
*a* Mr E A West
*a* Mr R A Spiers
Mr Thomas Fouracres
*a* Mr & Mrs E H Hearn, England
Mr R Charles
Mr Jellinck, Bussorah
Capt J Dum, s s Lord O'Neill
Capt J Rupell Brady, s s Bengore Head
*a* Mr D Jaffrey, Surat
Mr H Paul, Calcutta
*a* Mr R Makinteller
*a* Capt G Haig
*a* Mr W Mackenzie, England
*a* Lieut A H R Milne
Col Steward
*a* Dr Foord Caiger, s s Ancona
*a* Capt Graves, ship Latimer
*a* Mr Will
Mr N S Sulivan
Mr and Mrs D Campbell
Mr H E Pearse, B C S, Meerut
Mr S J Sarjent, Lanowlee
Rev and Mrs Burgess, Panchgani
Mr and Mrs Tomlinson, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Rollo, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Filgate, Bombay
Miss Filgate, Bombay
Miss Cumming
Mr D Burne, Bombay
Col Penny, R A, Bombay
MrJohn Bristed, Bombay
Mr E Minors, Bombay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bambay
*a* Mr T R Middleton, Bombay.
Mr Easton, England
Mr E A Walker, Bombay
Mr J Kirk
Mr Wetherin
Capt and Mrs Barrett, I M, Bombay
Mr A Schwob, Bombay
Mr A Bacheddar, US of A
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
*a* Mr Fletcher

Residents left during week marked (*a*) thus.

## BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY.

The second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday at their registered office in Rampart Row, Mr. T. Lidbetter presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 31st March 1886 was submitted:—

In laying before the shareholders their third annual report, the directors have to express their satisfaction at the continued success which has attended the third year's working of the company. The net profits for the year ending the 31st March 1886 amount to Rs. 98,907-9-5 as against Rs. 93,995-5-8 for the previous year, while the stock at the same date, exclusive of furniture and fixtures has increased from Rs. 2,49,613-14-5 to Rs. 3,33,563-1-2. The amount of business done for the year ending 31st March 1886 was Rs. 4,67,902-14-2 as against Rs. 4,57,730-4-10 for the previous year. Considering the great fall in exchange during the year's operations, the directors think that the proprietors will agree with them that the concern has been very successfully worked, and that it is in a sound condition. Although they could pay the same dividend as last year, viz., Rs. 18 per cent., they are of opinion that it is more to the interest of the shareholders not to pay large dividends, but to husband their profits so as to create a large reserve fund, and with this view they recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per cent. per annum be paid free of Income-tax. The directors propose to dispose of the net profit of Rs. 98,907-9-5 as follows:—To dividend at Rs. 16 per share on 3,970 shares, Rs. 63,520; writing off deterioration for furniture and fixtures, Rs. 2,500; bad and doubtful debts, Rs. 1,200; reserve fund, Rs. 31,687-9-5—total, Rs. 98,907-9-5. The directors propose to pay the Income-tax and debit it to the current year's working expenses. If the shareholders agree to the above proposals, the reserve fund will then stand at Rs. 88,475-7-3. We may add that Rs. 65,000 of the outstandings have been collected since the 31st March last.

The chairman moved that the report and audited balance sheet be taken as read. He observed that in any dividend they paid they should bear in mind the question of the depreciation of the rupee. There was no knowing whether the rupee might not yet go down to a shilling, and if such was the case, their profits would, of course, be considerably lessened. They must, therefore, have some reserve fund in hand to provide against such a contingency.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Moteeram Bhagoobhoy, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Brooks then proposed that the directors' report and audited balance sheet be approved, adopted, and confirmed.

Mr. H. Watson seconded the motion.

Mr. Moteeram Bhagoobhoy said the dividend recommended by the directors was 16 per cent., which would be two per cent. less than that paid last year. He thought the dividend should be the same as last year, otherwise the shareholders would not get a fair return for their investment. He also objected to such a large amount as Rs. 31,000 being absorbed in the reserve fund, nor did he think that they should write off so much as Rs. 2,500 for depreciation of furniture.

The Chairman contended that the fall in exchange must be provided against by a good sum of money kept as reserve fund. He said that the directors thought the interests of the company would be best served by declaring a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent., which was by no means a small amount, considering the general dulness of business during the year. They must make some provision against bad years.

Mr. Moteeram said that every shareholder wished to get a fair profit on his own investment, and did not much concern himself about very large reserve funds which might prove of no benefit whatever to him. Mr. Moteeram said that he was an old man and did not know whether he would live next year to reap the benefit of any provision made for the good of future shareholders, and he appealed to the chairman, as an old man himself, to consider his suggestion about increasing the rate of dividend. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. Tait agreed with the last speaker, and hoped the wishes of all parties would be met by declaring a dividend at the rate of 17 per cent.

The Chairman said that the course adopted by the directors had met with the approval of shareholders residing up-country who had sent in their proxies.

Mr. Moteeram: Have these proxies been registered?

The Chairman replied that in accordance with the articles of association, they had all been sent in, at least forty-eight hours before the meeting. But they were not required to be registered.

Mr. Moteeram: They must be registered to be of any use at this meeting. You may take counsel's opinion, if you like.

The Chairman: I differ from you. We are, however, perfectly independent of these proxies. Mr. Pile alone holds 1,513 shares.

Mr. Moteeram: Yes, you can carry your point, but that only by might and not by right. (A laugh.)

The Chairman: Why should Mr. Pile, who is such a large shareholder, wish to do anything against the interest of the company.

Mr. Tait: We do not suggest anything of that sort. We simply throw out a suggestion on our part for the consideration of the directors.

The proposition was then put to the vote, and on a show of hands it was found that five shareholders were in favour of it while nine were against it.

Mr. Moteeram: Now, if any shareholders desire, they may demand a poll.

Mr. Tait: It is no use demanding a poll. Mr. Pile can swamp us all. (A laugh.) I say, however, that we must not allow ourselves to be carried away by the great bugbear, the depreciation of the rupee. We must get a fair amount of dividend in proportion to our profits.

The second resolution was then allowed to be declared as carried.

Mr. Pile proposed that the chairman, who retired by rotation, be re-elected a director.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Tait, who observed that the shareholders had every confidence in their chairman, was carried unanimously.

Mr. N. H. Symons was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 300.

It was next proposed by Mr. Pile, and seconded by Mr. Brooks, that a dividend be declared at the rate of 16 per cent. and the surplus profit be utilized in the manner recommended in the report.

To this proposition an amendment was moved by Mr. Moteeram to the effect that the rate of dividend be raised to 18 per cent.

On a show of hands, 9 votes were found to be for, and 6 against the amendment.

A poll was demanded, and the chairman, in declaring its result, said that the six gentlemen who were against the amendment held in all 1,596 shares, whereas the 9 shareholders opposed to them held only 90 shares between them all. The original motion was accordingly declared to be carried by a majority of shares.

The Chairman, in concluding the business of the meeting, said the directors were always ready to hear the opinions of the shareholders, but although he greatly respected the rights of minorities everywhere, he did not think it right for a small number of shareholders to dictate to the majority.

Mr. Moteeram: Yes, a rich man holding a large number of shares can grind down poor shareholders. (A laugh.)

The Chairman: You cannot think you are ground down, when you get a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## BENGAL.

Threatened Hostilities—Interference of the Powers.—A number of natives have recently formed a club, and established themselves on the *maidan*, not far from the Ochterlony Monument, for the purpose of devoting themselves in the evenings to a pastime which is known to them by the not unmusical name of "Kickit-the-Ball," and is supposed to bear some analogy to the English game of Football. The club is composed of some thirty or forty members, varying in age from fifteen to thirty, and includes Hindoos and Parsees, but chiefly Mussulmans. The circumstance in itself would call for no remark, only it happens that a hanful of Eurasian and East Indian lads devoted to leap-frog and horse-play have likewise established themselves on the *maidan*, in close proximity to the ground occupied by the "Kickit-the-Ball" Club, and have made themselves a veritable thorn in the side of the latter, whose ball they occasionally confiscate, and by way of adding insult to injury, derisively salute their captain a Mogul, named Hyder, when he ventures to remonstrate, as "King Theebaw's white elephant," in allusion no doubt to his spotless robes and puggree, and his fair proportions. The position had become so strained that lately the kickit-the-ballers have been in the habit of assembling in force, armed with formidable sticks, but, being slow in action, without in the least overaweing their tormentors. Things having come to such a pass, the presence of the police has been thought desirable in the interests of peace, and what was once the scene of a harmless pastime, now bears the appearance of Wellington Square on a Salvtion Army field day.—*Indian Daily News.*

Tagore *vs.* Tagore.—At the High Court on Thursday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Trevelyan, sitting in Chambers, Mr. Davis, attorney, on behalf of the defendant, in this case, Sir Sorendro Mohun Tagore, informed his Lordship with reference to the suggestion that application be made for the hearing of the suit by two Judges that his client had no wish that the suit should be so heard. Subsequently, however, the attorney, on reading his letter of instructions, found that there had been some mistake, and that the latter expressed a wish to accept the suggestion for the case to be heard by two Judges. The suit has been fixed for hearing on the 17th of June.—*Ibid.*

A Perverse Verdict.—In the case of Sheik Kaloo, who was tried at last Alipore Criminal Sessions, with having caused the death of a Mahommenamed Mungloo Sheik, when the Jury, by a majority of four to one, returned a verdict of not guilty. The High Court, on a reference from the Sessions Judge, have passed the following order:—"However reluctantant we may be to interfere with the verdict of the Jury, it is plain that we must exercise the powers, which the Legislature has placed in our hands, of remedying what appears to us to be really a perverse verdict. We are of opinion that this is a perverse verdict, and that the prisoner ought to have been convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, an offence under Section 304 of the Indian Panel Code. We accordingly so convict, and direct that he be rigorously imprisoned for seven years.—*Ibid.*

## MADRAS.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 15th to the 21st instant, 3 East indians, 7 Native Christians, 214 Hindus, and 28 Mahommedans died in Madras, making a total of 252 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 255. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 8 from measles, 68 from fever, 14 from dysentery, 22 from diarrhœa and 140 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 32·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 33·4 per 1,000 per annum.

Departure of Mr. Girdlestone.—Mr. C. E. R. Girdlestone, who has been officiating as British Resident at the Court of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, since the 3rd June 1885, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. B. Lyall, left Bangalore by the Mail train, with Mrs. Girdlestone and Miss Black, for Ootacamund, where they will spend a month and then go on to Khatmandu, to rejoin his substantive appointment as Resident of Nepaul. The large gathering at the Railway Station on the occasion of Mr. Girdlestone's departure, comprising all classes,—European and Natives, Military officers and Civilians, rich and poor, testified to his popularity here. He will no doubt carry away with him a very pleasing recollection of Bangalore and its people. An escort of Silledar Horse rode up with Mr. Girdlestone's carriage to the Railway Station, where a Guard of Honor of Barr Sepoys received him. Mr. Girdlestone's popularity does not in the least detract from Mr. Lyall's; the latter is a more re-retiring man, but throughly practical, active, and hard-working.—*Spectator.*

The D'Araincoopum Bridge, near Pondicherry.—The late storm has caused considerable damage to the works in connection with the building of the bridge across the Ginghee river at D'Araincoopum; the river was flooded and the operations are, in consequence, partly stopped; the brick fields were under water for a time, and a large shed belonging to the late contractor completely wrecked, and a lakh or two of sun-dried bricks more or less spoilt. The excavations being made for the erection of one of Bull's patent brick kilns, by which the Government hopes to be able to obtain the best "railway" bricks *ad libitum*, and at a low cost, were inundated. This bridge, the greater part of which it will be remembered, was destroyed by the heavy rain floods of 1884, is on the Madras trunk road to Cuddalore, and is located at the immediate entrance to the large suburban village of D'Ariancoopum, about three miles west of Pondicherry. At all times of the year there is a constant flow of traffic passing over this part of the road, and the risk and inconvenience of crossing the river, especially when in flood, is very great, and is not only experienced by the local residents, who are mostly French subjects, but also by at least an equal number of travellers and traders living in the adjacent districts, who are British subjects. As a matter of fact the pecuniary loss, as well as the risk and inconvenience sustained by the general public in consequence of the destruction of the D'Ariancoopum bridge, bears far more heavily on the English subjects than it does on the French, as nearly the whole of the wheat traffic using this portion of the trunk road belong to the former. It is now eighteen months since the great inundations swept away the late handsome structure, and the progress of building the new bridge has moved at the slowest of slow paces; the delay, it is said, has been caused chiefly through the failure of the brick supply—a contract entered into between the Pondicherry administration and a Madras firm about six months ago having fallen through, the result was that the Government has declared the agreement annulled and the contractor's security money escheated.—*Mail.*

## THE MADRAS HARBOUR TRUST BOARD.

The *Madras Government Gazette* notified that the Governor in Council has nominated Mr. R. W. Barlow, Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue to be first Chairman of the new Harbour Trust Board, and has appointed the following gentlemen to be Trustees with him, viz., Captain J. H. Taylor, Master Attendant; Mr. H. R. Dawson of Messrs. Oakes and Co., and Mr. E. T. Oakshott, of Messrs. Spencer and Co., two members of the Trades' Association; Major D. Mc N. Campbell, R.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Mr. Mahomed Sherief; Mr. Venkatakistnamah Chetty; and Mr. A. Dhanacoty Mudaliar. The Governor in Council also accepts Mr. R. G. Orr, of Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, as the elected member of the Trades' Association. The Chamber of Commerce, it will be perceived, is wholly unrepresented, though the Trades' Association is represented by three members. It was stated in the extracts from the Chamber's Annual Report for 1885 which we published a few days ago, that in January of last year the Chamber offered to the Madras Government some observations on its Harbour Trust Bill, and took special objection to the proposal that the Board shall consist of not less than nine, nor more than thirteen members, of whom three shall be elected by the Chamber of Commerce, and two by the Trades' Association; and the Chamber begged to be permitted to elect out of its body five members for the Board. In February the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was taken into consideration by the Legislative Council, and a proposal to give the Chamber four members on the Board and the Trades' Association one, instead of three and two respectively was put to the meeting on behalf of the Chamber and lost. The Chamber thereupon repsesented to the Viceroy in Council that one of the two features in the Bill which were especially deprecated by the Chamber, was the disproportion in the representation on the Board of the Chamber and the Trades' Association. The Government of India communicated to the Government of Madras its views on the points raised by the Chamber, with the result that an amended Bill was introduced into the local Legislature, which provided for the election of four members by the Chamber, and one by the Trades' Association. (In Bombay the Trades' Association is unrepresented on the local Port Trust Board). We are not yet in a position to say what has prevented the Chamber from exercising the right secured to it by the Viceroy's interposition of electing one of its members for the Harbour Board; or how it comes to pass that the Trades' Association is represented by three of its members, though the Act, as amended in accordance with the request of the Viceroy in Council, seems to contemplate that the representation of retail traders shall be no more than one fourth the representation of wholesale traders. The annual reports of the Chamber which we have published have shown that during the whole of Mr. Grant Duff's reign, the Chamber has been struggling to obtain from his Government for the local mercantile community, an authority over the administration of the Port analogous to what is exercised with great advantage to the public by the mercantile community of Bombay and other cities. After great delay, and not until the intervention of the Viceroy was obtained, an Act was passed conceding to the Chamber the points for which it had agitated; and the first exercise of authority by the Governor in council under that, is to leave the whole mercantile community out in the cold!—*Mail.*

## THE IRISH BUDGET UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

The *Statist* summarises a long analysis of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Budget as follows: The most enthusiastic optimism cannot make the surplus of Ireland more than £904,000, or allowing for economies in administration, say a million pounds. On the other hand, a not very gloomy pessimism would reduce the Customs and Excise receipts by £1,100,000, the stamps by £100,000, the income tax by £200,000, the non-tax revenue by £50,000, representing the easing to borrowers of public works loans and the land rents by a percentage of, say, 10 per cent., or £250,000, for possible bad debts. These several reductions, amounting in all to £1,700,000, would wholly destroy the surplus of £1,000,000 and leave instead a deficit of £700,000. If we take the mean of these two opposite opinions, we shall arrive finally at an estimated surplus of £150,000 a year, or about 1½ per cent. of the expenditure. Looking to the very uncertain character of at least one feature of the receipts—namely, the land rents—we much fear that the Irish Executive will have to impose some fresh burdens upon their constituents to enable them to pay their way. And if Sir William Harcourt was compelled in his Budget speech of the 15th of April to admit that he knew "no class and no trade which at the present time is in a condition to bear additional taxation," to what is an Irish Chancellor likely to be able to turn to replenish his exhausted exchequer?

## THE LATE LORD REDESDALE.

Few men will be more missed from the streets of the West End of London than the late Lord Redesdale. One of the papers makes the singular mistake of describing his attire as a blue dress-coat and buff waistcoat. As a fact, it was always a sombre black coat of the old shape, not necessarily for evening wear, with large side-pockets, an enormous white handkerchief encircling his uncollared throat, no gloves, pumpshoes tied with broad strings, the whole surmounted by a very remarkable hat. It was one of the deligts of his life to be mistaken for a friend's butler; but nobody who looked a second time at his really uncommonly refined cast of features could fall into the error more than once. Sitting in his room he would often seem to sleep, but woe to that counsel (may I not call on the present Lord Justice Bowen to confirm me?) who presumed that he was out of hearing! for if he slept, it was with both ears, and at least half an eye, open. And what a spirit the man had! I remember one afternoon in the House of Peers, when the chamber was unusually crowded—Princesses and a Crown Prince were in the side gallery, for an august personage would, it was whispered, make his only speech there (as in fact, he did)—when an Irish peer—Lord Lifford, I think—interposed upon some railway procedure question. The wrath of Redesdale was something terrible, and he offered or threatened to resign his post then and there and at once, if the objectionable remarks were not withdrawn. And withdrawn they were, but not before Lord Beaconsfield had risen and smoothed the ruffled plumes and smiled and beamed on and belauded his noble friend, in a fashion of which he only among mortals knew the secret.—*World.*

## SOME OF CARLYLE'S LETTERS.

Mr. Aldis Wright, in the April number of the *English Historical Review*, prints a number of letters of Carlyle. They relate to the "Squire Papers"—certain seventeenth-century documents brought to Carlyle's notice by a Norfolk gentleman named Squire; concerning whom Carlyle wrote as follows to Mr. Edward Fitzgerald:—

Bay House, Alverstoke, Hants, 6 Feb. 1847.

Dear Fitzgerald,—Here is a strange *rusty* old Yarmouth gentleman, who has sent me a letter about Civil-war matters; which letter I now enclose to you. One of the rustiest old gentlemen I have lately met with; but, to all appearance, possessed of curious Papers, which ought to be inquired into! I have written to thank him for the notice about Young Oliver's death; which is really worth something, and has remained to me undiscoverable hitherto: I also request from my rusty friend the *name* of the "Oundle Captain" to whom Oliver writes, or the reason why he has no name. Probably a point of delicacy with my rusty friend. This is all of *business* that I have with him; for the rest of his notices are worth properly nothing,—except as indicating that his old Papers themselves may contain good notices. On the whole, as he lies in your district, and you are partly concerned in the business, I will hand him over to your care, in the first instance, and see whether you will not bite at the bait, and elucidate him a little. I think it really a pity some rational person did not look over his Papers and see whether they contain nothing. . . . Always yours,

T. Carlyle.

Squire seems to have destroyed some of the MSS., and in consequence Carlyle writes:—

Chelsea, 15 June, 1847.

Dear Fitzgerald,—Thackeray told me, last night, you had gone to Norfolk,—"near Beccles" I remember, but nothing further: so we must go by Woodbridge according to the old route. You have probably bethought you of Squire, the "rusty old gentn dug out of the 17th century;" and are scheming out a visit to him. Alas, it is, now more than half in vain! Read these two letters of his; read No. 1—fancy that I got, copied in Squire's indistinct way, and mostly without dates, some Ten or Twelve of the most curious Letters of Oliver I have ever read (all about the Lincolnshire wars, about seizing of spies and "pistolling" them, buying of horses, helmets, "velvet gowns" for his wife, &c., &c.); that I wrote instantly to Squire, in consequence, offering to pledge my life and fortune for these old Papers of his, if he would but lend them me for three weeks, and that I then received (along with some old fractions of muster-rolls, and *without* either the "List" or the "autographs" there mentioned having ever showed face here) Squire's letter No. 2,—which you can now read, and weep! Did you ever hear of such a distracted old gentn Did such a vexation ever befal in the search into English History before? He might have *sold* his Cromwell autographs in the market for probably £150: his Manuscript itself, had it been mine, I would not have seen burnt for £1,000. What a pity: on Thursday last one might have copied; now on Tuesday all the Queen's forces cannot recover a line of it!—We must console ourself the best we may.

I suppose it is now of little use, of comparatively little, that you shd. call on Squire: yet I wish you would, if it is not very far out of your road; you might still perhaps contribute to save some fractions that may remain,—beg a copy of them all: the wretched man does not know what any scratch of a pen by that old hand may do for one in the utter darkness! Let him for God's sake destroy nothing more,—tho' his "resolution" is so terribly resolute, the strong-minded old gentn! Besides one would like to know what manner of man he is or can be; this itself would be a kind of mournful satisfaction. For the rest, unless he is absolutely *insane*, which I do not at all yet find, you will probably have no difficulty in getting to him. I have announced you, with due description and flourish of drum, twice over, and this morning I said you were near him, and would perhaps call. If you can, now or afterwards, do anything in these Peterborough affairs, well: if not, let them go to the Devil; "pistol" them,—one gets nothing but sorrow and stupidity out of them! Dawson Turner has *already* shot, and hit nothing. Adieu. Yours always.

T. Carlyle.

Here is another letter of Carlyle, after Fitzgerald had seen and reported favourably of Squire:—

Thanks for your excellent description of him. One assists at the sherry and biscuits with you; hears the gentle raps on the table; sees Bullock Squire face to face. Poor fellow, and he is very good to me too, and did the very wisest *he* could! "Burying much evil." I daresay your theory of him is perfectly correct: three centuries of Peterborough, a latent strain of madness; and the panic terror that, somehow or other, now that I had heard tell of it, those terrible acts of Squire the Elder *must* come to light (unless he burnt them), and involve Peterborough in earthquakes! We cannot mend it; the most curious *MS.* in all England is burnt up, not to be bought now by the wealth of her Majesty's Exchequer;—and we will try to think it is even *best* so. Oliver, shewn as a naked *Baresark*, with his sabre brandished,—tho' to me it is not a strange, and is a highly interesting and instructive sight, in these poor twaddling, quack-spooney times,—might have been a little strong for some of his admirers. There are who think to conquer the word by flinging themselves like a pound of fresh butter on the face of it (see poor Lord Morpeth, for example, and the sinks of London just at present); but that was not Oliver's plan;—nor was it "Jesus Christ's" plan (O sodden-eyed Exeter-Hall "Christianity"!), not that of any man, I think, who was ever good for much in this world and its work! The caut of "Benevolence," Capital Punisht, &c., &c., is, to me, getting very fetid in these days. . . .

Here is a characteristic bit of Carlylese descriptive writing:—

Thursday, 25 Jany. 1849.

The day before yesterday about one o'clock, there was suddenly ushered in upon me here—"Mr. Squire!—" the mysterious far-famed proprietor and annihilator of the *Squire MS.*, whom I had often longed to see, whom in these very days, being busy with preparation for a Third Edition I had felt that I must go to Yarmouth to see if he did not keep his promise and come to me. Here he was at last; and right welcome. A man of round rosy face; large grey eyes, full of innocence yet of unquiet vehemence, and slightly *crow-footed* as beseemed an age of forty otherwise apparent. Head big, that of a man active and rapid, rather than robust or heavy. Dress by no means roundish, and not ill-shaped; figure rather slighter than I had expected; 5 feet 10 and exquisite; bottle-green frock or top-coat somewhat gone about the button-holes, as I gradually noticed, linen not splendidly clean; nevertheless nothing mean or unpleasant about the air of the man; free-and-easy aspect as of the kind of man called gentleman in country towns, and one of the sort of that was above dress. Something radically honest, even brave and benevolent, was in the man's look, nay something *blowsy* and almost jolly yet with a singular dash of exasperation, often quiet *vehemency*, such as the eyes had at the first glance told me of. About forty, as above said, living for some year or to past in Yarmouth; but before that in London: native of the Peterborough region (*Yaxley*, I think); to school at Oundle; grandfather a retired sea-officer, lived at Peterborough,—in whose house there, in a window-chest (*bunker*, the Scotch call it) upstairs, this Wm. Squire *first* of all came upon the *Squire MS.* with other family records. This grandfather died, he did not say in what year; the grand*mother* who first led him to the MS. died at London in or about 1840. The Father, I could fitfully gather, had been in trade an extensive merchant, perhaps of corn and Baltic produce; this son too had been "in business,"—was in Antwerp, for example, when it was bombarded in 1830; item had recd. the finish of his education "in Hamberg, at the Johanneum under Dr. Cramer" (I think), and had wandered in various directions transiently over the Continent. Traders "to the East Country," probably of some extent at one time; but they had, father and son, and sons, all been "unfortunate," —bankrupt very probably; and one of the sorest *raws* on poor W. Squire, I soon perceived, was this sad consideration, whatever bore even remotely on the "misfortunes of my family." His wife too appeared to be an habitul invalid; in his own proud wounded condition, he had shrunk more and more into solitude in lateyears,—and was indeed "spectre-haunted" more than enough, as I could perceive, poor man! One of his sons, a nice-enough looking boy of 14, whom he had left "on the Steyne" (as he called it, meaning the Cadogan Pier, I suppose) he, at my request, finding our interview was like to be of longer continuance, brought in, and settling him with Jane and her company by the fire downstairs, rejoined me here, to talk till I had done with him.

## TAR AS A REMEDY.

Guyot's Tar Solution, which has evoked the greatest praise from the medical professions of England, France, Belgium, America, &c., has been justly appreciated in the civil and military hospitals.

It is successfully employed in all diseases for which resinous products are resorted to, such as colds, phthisis, asthma, catarrh, throat affections and diseases of the skin and bladder.

In Guyot's Tar Solution we have tar in all its purity, denuded of its acridness and of hurtful properties.

The doctor no longer finds difficulty in dispensing tar with necessary accuracy, and the patient has the wherewithal to prepare instantaneously tar-water at once powerful, efficacious, and very pleasing to the taste. Its concentration allows progressive increase of the doses, and employment, internal or external, in all purposes.

Guyot's Tar Solution is easy to use, for a table-spoonful of this liquid poured into a tumber of water, instantly produces a tar-water which is singularly efficacious in affections of the chest and throat.

For warm countries it constitutes the hygienic beverage *par excellence*.

Agents in Bombay:—Messrs. Kemp and Co.; Treacher and Co.; Thompson and Taylor; Cooper, Madon and Co.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 2½ p.ct. | 710 |
| Bank of Bengal | 42,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 840 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 do. | 580 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | £ | £ | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | 100 | 1 | 6 do. | 130 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 80,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | 468 |
| National Bank of India | 37,32[illegible] | 250 | | 5 pct | 120 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | – | 1,000 |
| Akola Press Co. | 85 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 50 | 200 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 420 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 175 | 1,080 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 245 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 500xd |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 500 | 200 | 20 | Rs. 16 | 160 |
| Bombay Cotton Press | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | – | 202½ |
| Colaba Press Co. | 50 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 660 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 5[illegible]0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 150 |
| East India Press Co. | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,320 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 150 | 2,175 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 610 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 150 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 400 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 500 | 450 | Rs. 40 | 390 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 225 |
| Mercantile Press | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | – | 100½ |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | – | 437 |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | – | 550 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | – | 122½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 510 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 600 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 415 |
| Volkart Press Co | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 700 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £144 |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | – | £100 | – | – | £154 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad S. & W Company | 1,308 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 1,375 |
| Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | – | 445 |
| Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company | 2,345 | 100 | 100 | ... | 114 |
| Alfred Manf'g. Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 325 |
| AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. | 1,800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 740 |
| Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld. | 871 | 500 | all | Rs. 22½ | 500 |
| Bhownuggur Mills | 9,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 2 |
| Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld. | 600 | 500 | 500 | ... | 485 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 40 | 1,010 |
| Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. | 2,750 | 200 | 200 | ... | 175 |
| Central India S. & W. Company | 3,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 850d |
| Colaba Land & Mill Co. | 4,000 | 700 | 700 | Rs. 12½ | 695 |
| Connaught Mills | 840 | 500 | 500 | .. | 680 |
| Coorla Mills | 1,300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 680 |
| City of Bombay Shares | 595 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 25 | 935 |
| Dhurumsey S.&W.Co | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | ... | 50 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,110 |
| Empress S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 600 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 735 |
| Framji Petit Mfg. Co | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 680 |
| Gordon Mills | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | .. | 130 |
| Hindustan Mills | 1,032 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 940 |
| Hinganghat Mill Co. | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 700 |
| HydrabadSpinningCo | 700 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 955 |
| Impl.Cotton Mills Co. | 400 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 46 | 450 |
| Indian Manfg Co. Ld. | 568 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 45 | 1,215 |
| James Greaves Mills | 100 | 500 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 605 |
| Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. | 1,310 | 500 | 500 | 14-5-7 | 400 |
| Jewraz Bhalloo | 1,300 | 1,000 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 1,155 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,025 |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 30 | 932½ |
| Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. | 3,500 | 1,000 | 100 | Rs. 5 | 159 |
| Madras United | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 125 | 2,650xd |
| Mahalukshmi | 65 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 755 |
| Manockjee Petit's | 4,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 1,210 |
| Mazagon Spinning Co | 5,000 | 250 | 25 | .. | 185 |
| Morarjee Gocuidas | 1,150 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 50 | 1,465xp |
| National Spinning | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 575 |
| Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | ... | 95 |
| Narayan Cotton Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 700 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 935 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | .. | 580 |
| People of India S. & W. Company | .. | 25 | 250 | .. | 207½ |
| Prince of Wales Spinning Company | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | ... | 95 |
| Queen Spinning | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 975 |
| Ripon | 641 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 950 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,500 |
| Sholapore Mills | 678 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 35 | 1,390 |
| Soonderdas | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 770 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 12½ | 415 |
| Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld. | 1,212 | 250 | 25 | ... | 280 |
| Victoria Mills | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 575 |
| Western India S.&M Company | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 815 |
| Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co. | 770 | 1,000 | 1,000 | – | 810 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld. | 1,000<br>750 | 200<br>200 | 200<br>150 | 10 p.c. | 190<br>145 |
| Badham, Pile & Co. Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 18 | 158 |
| Bapty Co., Ld. | 2,625 | 200 | 165 | Rs. 21 | 177 |
| Barton & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 00 | 100 | 10 2-3p.c | 30 |
| Do. New issue | 500 | | 37½ | 10 2-3p.c | 30 |
| Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. | | 500 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 110 |
| Bombay Flour Mill Co. | 50 | 500 | 500 | 15 p.ct. | 680 |
| Bombay Saw Mills | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | | 200 |
| Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | 125 |
| Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 | 3,125 |
| Do. (3rd Issue) | 2,000 | 62 | 375 | 45 | 785 |
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co. | 60 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 950 |
| Bombay Municipal Bonds | .. | .. | .. | 6 p.c | 102 |
| Cash Bazaar | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | ... | 22 |
| Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. | 3,000 | 100 | 100 | 9½ | 115 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | Re. 11 | 15 |
| Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited | 42,000 | 25 | 2½ | .. | 10 |
| Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld. | 500 | 500 | 300 | ... | ... |
| Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. | 500 | 500 | 200 | Rs. 32 | 245 |
| Kemp & Co. Ld. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | Rs. 26½ | 328 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 80 | .. | 86 |
| MechanicsBuildingCo | 4,000 | 50 | 22 | 3½ | 40 |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 9 p.ct | 100 |
| Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | .. | 100 |
| Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company | 5,000 | 200 | 50 | 5 & 7½ | 100 |
| Oriental Loan Association | 5,000 | 20 | 20 | ... | 22 |
| Pearse and Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 8 p. a. | 88 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 16 | 320 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,700 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 60 | Rs. 18 | 72 |
| Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld. | 2,500 | 100 | 50 | .. | 49 |
| Soundy & Co., Ld. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | .. | 70 |
| Telephone Co., Ld. | 19,200 | 25 | 25 | Re. 1 | 11½ |
| Treacher & Co., Ld. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 110 | 1,165 |
| Thacker & Co., Ld. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | Rs. 10 | 175 |
| Western India Flour Mills | 1,000 | 125 | 100 | 12 p.c. | 125 |
| M.M. Mody & Co | 2,000 | 200 | 200 | 15 | 215xd |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns, each | Rs. 13-12 |
| Carolas | „ 150 |
| Mexican Dollars | „ 223 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | „ 267 |
| Bar Silver, 17½ betterness | „ 106-12 |
| Gold Leaf | „ 21-6 |
| Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch | „ 21-14 |
| Australian Gold, 100 touch | „ 21-12 |
| Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch | „ 21-12 |
| Pekin Gold Bars | „ 21-6 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Four per cent | 97 9-16 |
| Four-and-a-half per cent. | 101 |
| Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans | 101 |
| Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate | 105 |
| New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872 | 141 |
| Paris Municipal Loan | 210 |
| Port Trust Bonds | 94 |

## EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | On demand | 1s. 5 9-32d. |
| Do. do. | Telegraphic | 1s. 5¼d. |
| Do. do. | 3 Months sight. | 1s. 5 11-32d. |
| Do. do. | 4 Do. do. | 1s. 5⅜d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do. do. | 1s. 5 7-16d. |
| Do. Credits | 3 Do do. | 1s. 5 7-16d. to 15-32d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 5 19-32d. |
| Do. Documents | 3 Do do. | 1s. 5⅝d. |
| Do. do. | 6 Do do. | 1s. 5 21-32d. |
| Paris | 3 Do do. | 1·84½ |
| Do. | 6 Do. do. | 1·85½ |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100 |
| Do | 60 days do. | 98⅞ |
| Madras | At sight | 100 1-16 |
| Do. | 30 days do. | 99⅞ |
| China | 60 Do. do | 220½ |

### BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT CHARGED— | |
| On Government Bills | 8 per cent. |
| On Private Bills | 9 do. |
| INTEREST CHARGED— | |
| On Demand Loans on Government Securities Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion | 8 per cent. |
| On Loans on Government Securities, or Port Trust Bonds<br>On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants<br>On Cash Credits on Government Securities<br>On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants | Other rates subject to arrangement. |

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon-road, London.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

OWING to the intervention of the Queen's Birth-day there was practically only one business day between the mail of 21st and that of the 25th—the first of the monsoon arrangement. We, therefore, issued no special report for the last steamer, and the present has to deal with an interval of ten days.

The leading feature of interest at the moment may be said to be the weather, as although by the aid of the dock, export business can now be carried on during the S. W. Monsoon much more safely than of old, still with the rains Cotton shipments practically cease, and transactions in other produce materially contract so that with the setting in of wet weather the export season is considered to end. After some days of extreme heat we had a thunderstorm on the night of the 26th, during which about ¾ of an inch of rain fell, and since then we have had occasional light passing showers, accompanied by high winds which have seriously interfered with shipping operations in the harbour. To all present appearance though the regular rains are still some days off and exporters are making the most of the interval to complete their shipments. This has occupied attention to the exclusion of new business, and the result is that although the arrivals and clearances of produce, particularly Wheat, have been unusually large, there has been no activity in the general tone of trade. Imports, too, have been dull; dear money and a temporary advance in sterling Exchange having induced a backward tendency from which there has been no recovery since, although these influences have latterly lost some of their force. This is specially the case in Exchange which in the matter of feeling is as weak as ever it was. Government Paper is quiet with little fluctuation; Shares quiet but steady. Freights homeward maintain about their previous level, say for Cotton by steamer to Liverpool £1, Wheat 17s. 6d. and for Continental ports £1-1-3 to £1-2-6.

MONEY.—At the time of writing our last report, money was distinctly tending dearer, but it was considered possible that owing to the short time remaining of the season the Bank of Bombay might abstain from advancing their rates of discount. When business reopened on Tuesday last, however, the weekly return of the Bank showed that trade requirements had increased by 37 lakhs and that the Cash Balance had fallen to 70 lakhs, the lowest point touched for many years past. The Directors accordingly raised their minimum charge from 7 to 8 per cent., and although the return issued to-day exhibits a recovery of 14¾ lakhs in the Cash Balance, the demand for accommodation is still considerable and rates are not likely to be reduced again for some few weeks. In the open market the pressure for funds in the early part of last week was considerable, and some of the Exchange Banks were borrowers for two months certain at 7 to 7½ per cent. To-day, however, 6 to 6½ would be about the quotation.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office, | Inc. Rs. | 5,22,792 |
| Do. do. Branches | Inc. ,, | 2,23,615 |
| Other Deposits | Inc. ,, | 13,66,025 |
| Government Securities | Inc. ,, | 293,143 |
| Loans | Inc. ,, | 5,44,033 |
| Bills Discounted | Dec. ,, | 2,88,187 |
| Cash with other Banks | Inc. ,, | 62,109 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Inc. ,, | 14,77,172 |

EXCHANGE.—The fluctuations in sterling during the past ten days have been considerable. Strengthened by the refusal of the India Office to part with their Council drafts under 1s. 5 9-16d. per rupee and a consequent recovery in the price of Bar Silver from 44⅞d. to 45½d. per oz., Exchange up to the middle of last week had advanced ⅛d. From the highest point touched, however, the reaction has been almost equally rapid and 7-32d. has again been lost.

In our report of the 20th instant we quoted closing rates at 1s. 5½d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 7-16d. for 3 months' Credits, but the upward movement had fairly set in, and on Friday a rise of 1-16d. took place. On Saturday Bank Bills gained 3-32d., Credits 1-16d., and on Tuesday the advance was 1-16d. in bank, 3-32d. in private paper. Wednesday witnessed a further rise of 1-16d. in Bank Bills, but only 1-32d. in mercantile bills, the sellers of which showed a decided inclination to follow up the market, and on Thursday morning when the result of the weekly biddings became known, although rates nominally opened firm, sellers entirely withdrew and an active demand for remittance developing a practical decline of 1-16d. ensued. Friday brought a further fall of 1-32d., Saturday 1-16d., and to-day the greatest weakness has been apparent with a drop of fully 3-32d., the following being closing rates for ready bills :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | 1s. 5 9-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic Transfer. | | 1s. 5½d. | ,, |
| Do. 3 months' sight | | 1s. 5 11-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 4 | ,, | 1s. 5 ⅜d. | ,, |
| Do. 6 | ,, | 1s. 5 7-16d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 | ,, | 1s. 5 7-16d. to 15-32d. | ,, |
| Do. 6 | ,, | 1s. 5 19-32d. | ,, |
| Documents 3 | ,, | 1s. 5½d. | ,, |
| Do. 6 | ,, | 1s. 5 21-32d. | ,, |
| France 3 | ,, | 1·84½ | ,, |
| Do. 6 | ,, | 1·85½ | ,, |

These quotations, however, do not disclose the decided downward tendency apparent so much, as rates for forward delivery Demand Bank Bills for July cannot be quoted better than 1s. 5½d., August 1s. 5 3-32d., September 1s. 5 1-16d. while of private bills the banks are willing buyers at 1-32d. reduction for each mail in June after to-morrow. The position thus shown is a practical rendering of the general anticipations respecting the course of the market. A certain amount of support is lent to ready rates by the temporary scarcity of money, but once that aid to firmness is lost people evidently entertain a very low opinion of the ultimate valuee of the rupee notwithstanding the manipulation of Council drafts for a contrary effect. So far the net result of the Government attempt at checking the decline is that they have placed some 17 or 18 lakhs at 1s. 5 9-16d., and have accumulated an unsold surplus of 45 lakhs for which in the ordinary course they might have got an average of fully 1s. 5½d. but would now be well sold at 1s. 5½d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to the position of our money market, the demand for ready paper has been very slack latterly and prices have undergone but little fluctuation. Fourshave ranged between Rs. 97⅝ and 9-16 for large amounts, closing to-day quiet but steady at the latter figure. Fours-and-a-half have remained unchanged throughout at Rs. 101, but may be called nominal at that as transactions have been quite insignificant.

In 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds business has been done at Rs. 101. Port Trust Bonds continue to be quoted at Rs. 91, but we do not hear of any business in them of late.

SHARES.—The market generally is kept in check by the stringency in the money market and there is no activity in any description of shares. Values, however, are well supported by the belief that with cheaper money during the monsoon we may see a material improvement. Nor is this altogether unlikely, especially in the case of *Cotton mills* which are still working with a fair margin of profit. In most cases our quotations exhibit an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share and at that the feeling is firm. *Press* Companies are also firmly held and a rise of Rs. 10 has been established in Albert of Kurrachee and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 in Mofussils and Rs. 2½ in Bombay and mercantile. In *Bank* shares the only alteration to note is a decline of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombays which have changed hands during the week at Rs. 710. In the *Miscellaneous* list the most important movement has been in Bombay-Burmah Trading which are Rs. 100 up in first issue. Ice Companies shares have improved Rs. 6. Flour mills are unchanged.

## IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—With the improvement which took place in Exchange during the early part of last week an easier feeling was imparted to the market, and dealers became more willing sellers than buyers. A decided check was given to indent business from which it has not since recovered, and although since the rupee has declined again a slightly steadier tone may be apparent there is no increase in the disposition to do business. On the spot the market is equally quiet, but a moderate demand prevails, the clearances for the ten days being estimated at 4,000 to 5,000 packages. Prices are not quotably altered either way, and as stocks are not in excess of current wants, there is no indication of any giving way in the immediate future.

In *Local* Goods a steady off-take prevails about equal to the present rate of production and prices are quite unaltered.

TWIST.—A very quiet state of things prevails for imported Yarns which in some cases are a shade easier in price. Local Yarns meet a fair enquiry for Calcutta, but our large market, China, seems fully supplied at the moment and offers thence are 1-16 anna per lb. lower, no business however so far as we can learn has resulted at the reduction the Mills being mostly sold for some weeks ahead to the full extent of their production.

METALS.—*Copper* is very steady and slightly higher in value. Braziers in bundles are now quoted at Rs. 33⅛ on the spot and Rs. 32⅝ per cwt. to arrive. *Yellow Metal* is also firm and tending dearer at Rs. 27¾ on the spot and Rs. 27½ to arrive. *Iron* meets a somewhat better demand, and if not quotably dearer, shows a firmer tendency.

COALS.—Buyers still keep out of the market most determinedly, and we have not heard of any business having been done from first hands to arrive. Sellers quotations for May-June shipment are Rs. 15 for Davison's West Hartley, Rs. 14½ to Rs. 15¼ for Cardiff, but in the absence of enquiry even at 8 annas under these figures they must be accepted as purely nominal. A cargo of Australian in harbour is on the market at Rs. 12 per ton alongside without finding buyers. This is scarcely to be wondered at in the present difficulty in finding boats to land cargo. Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per ton is currently quoted, and as much as Rs. 1¾ per bale is said to have been paid for shipping Cotton.

## EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market continues in a very unsatisfactory position and quite prohibitive of new business to any important extent. As before Liverpool in the main has been steady to firm without, however, bringing out improved buyers of Surats and the attention of exporters has therefore been chiefly confined to completing their May shipments—in many cases not an easy matter owing to the boisterous weather of the fast five or six days. A considerable amount of buying has been done to cover in shorts and this has helped to make sellers firm as supplies have not been over liberal. For some descriptions, dealers at the moment would be disposed to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy rather than incur the expense of storing, but these are mostly only Broach and Bengals. Dholleras and the better classes of Omras are rather dealer and of Sawginned Dharwars and Westerns there have been purchases made at very high prices for this month's shipment as high as Rs. 200 and Rs. 182 having been paid respectively. Of June delivery there are now sellers though at Rs. 195 and Rs. 173 without leading to business.

The receipts continue moderate no exceptional figures having been reached at any time during the season. To all appearance now the clearances for the six months will total between 850,000 and 900,000 bales, but a considerable difference might be made by the late setting in of the rains or the reverse. The quantities of the respective growths received into Bombay since the beginning of the season we estimate as follows of new crop :—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Berar | 300,000 |
| Dhollera | 285,000 |
| Bengals | 203,000 |
| Khandish | 160,000 |
| Broach | 157,000 |
| Barsi and Nugger | 60,000 |
| Hingunghaut | 16,000 |
| Total | 1,181,000 |

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

| (Receipts) | 1886. | 1885. | 1884 |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 10 days | 111,607 | 94,319 | 129,224 |
| Since 1st January | 1,161,329 | 825,458 | 1,283,297 |
| *Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.* | | | |
| For 10 days | 87,234 | 43,421 | 75,876 |
| Since 1st January | 729,295 | 502,381 | 862,492 |
| *Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.* | | | |
| For 10 days | 3,822 | 4,988 | 6,214 |
| Since 1st January | 36,101 | 36,113 | 59,554 |

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

| | | Per Candy. | Per lb. C. & F. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *New Crop—* | | | |
| Bengal, Fine | Ready | Rs. 171 | 3 25-32d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. | ,, 164 | 3 21-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | ,, 158 | 3 17-32d. |
| Omra, Fully Good | do. | Rs. 180 to 188 | 3 31-32 to 4 5-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | Rs. 172 to 178 | 3 13-16 to 15-16d. |
| Do. F. G. F. | do. | Rs. 164 to 168 | 3 21-32 to 23-32d. |
| Broach, Good | do. | Rs. 198 | 4⅜d. |
| Dhollera, Fine | do. | ,, 198 | 4⅜d. |
| Do. Fully Good | do. | ,, 188 | 4 5-32d. |
| Do. Good | do. | ,, 180 | 3 31-32d. |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good | do. | ,, 198 | 4⅜d. |
| Do. do. | June | ,, 195 | 4 5-16d. |
| Westerns Good | Ready | ,, 177 | 3 29-32d. |
| Do. do. | June | ,, 173 | 3 27-32d. |

WHEAT.—The receipts of Wheat still continue in excess of all previous seasons, and if, as the Government reports say the Crop is on the whole considerably short of last year, there is no indication of it in the arrivals here—rather the reverse. Large as the quantities are that have come to hand however, they have been quite insufficient to cover the enormous contracts previously effected, and the result is there has been a great amount of buying in against dealers. Amongst these the defaulters unfortunately are proving rather numerous and there can be little doubt that serious loss will accrue to exporters thereby. Ready prices are moreover kept at a level entirely beyond the currencies of the European markets and no new business whatever has been done for some time past. The following are to-day's quotations :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Pessy | Rs. 4-4 | per cash. |
| No. 1 do. | ,, 4-3 | ,, |
| No. 1 Club Delhi | ,, 4-1 | ,, |
| Red Ahmedabad | ,, 4-1 | ,, |
| Hard Red | ,, 3-10 | ,, |

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is nominal at Rs. 6-7-6 to Rs. 6-8-6 per cwt. but as in wheat the only business doing at these figures is to satisfy former contracts. *Rapeseed* is quiet with only a small business doing at previous rates, say Rs. 5-12-6 for Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 4-13 for Red Delhi per cwt. For *Gingelly* in the absence of supplies prices are quite nominal.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

| | | 1886. | 1885. | 1884. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat—For 10 days | cwt. | 872,526 | 631,005 | 501,677 |
| ,, Since 1st Jan. | ,, | 5,937,778 | 5,085,215 | 2,982,902 |
| Linseed—For 10 days | ,, | 263,546 | 249,483 | 240,153 |
| ,, Since 1st Jan. | ,, | 2,651,387 | 3,750,565 | 2,957,138 |
| Rapeseed—For 10 days | ,, | 55,624 | 1,00,618 | 95,746 |
| ,, Since 1st Jan. | ,, | 726,936 | 857,496 | 734,860 |
| Gingelly Seed—For 10 days | ,, | 15,566 | 5,923 | 7,858 |
| ,, Since 1st Jan. | ,, | 747,068 | 982,230 | 772,147 |

(*For Bombay Bill and Stock List, See Page 3.*)

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BURMAH.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—May 9, at Shwegyin, Burmah, the wife of David C Simpson, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHEWEN—May 25, at Bolarum, the wife of Lieutenant M T Shewen, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BURNETT—May 30, at Colaba, Charles Græme, the beloved child of Colonel C J Burnett, East Yorkshire Regt, aged 5 days.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURRIDGE—May 23, at Kirkee, the wife of Major F Burridge, R A, of a daughter.

HEHER—May 8, at Chupra, the wife of the late Dennis Heher, Esq, of a son.

MORE—May 20, at "Retreat," Naini Tal, the wife of W H More, of a daughter.

TODD—May 17, at "Ellangowan House," Landour, the wife of Surgeon O TODD, Medical Staff, of a son.

WARD—May 24, at Nellore, the wife of F T Ward, Pleader, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ACTON—FULLER—May 27, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, H L B Acton, 1st Madras Lancers, to Nora, second daughter of the late Major W Fuller, Madras Staff Corps, and Step-daughter of Major-General W Jones, Madras Staff Corps, Retired.

BAZELY—WILLIAMS—May 25, at the Church Mission Chapel, South Black Town, by the Rev C N Bazely, Chaplain, Madras Railway, (brother of the Bridegroom), William Edmund Bazely, Civil Medical Department, to Miss Jane Mercy Rosamond Williams.

PERRIN—ROBINSON—May 26, at Dehra, by the Revd L Phillips, Charles Perrin, Esq, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, to Alice, eldest daughter of Colonel John Innes Robinson, Bengal Cavalry.

TEMPLE—SHILLINGFORD—May 25, at Kolasi, Purnia, by the Rev Fr Heliodor, Henry Lecroix Temple, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of the late Henry George Temple, solicitor, of Calcutta, to Caroline Rosabel Shillingford, fifth daughter of the late John Joseph Shillingford, of Kolasi Indigo Concern, Purnia.

DEATHS.

JUKES—May 25, at Peshawar, Eileen D'Aguilar, the beloved child of the Revd Worthington Jukes, aged 6 months.

ST. AUBIN—May 19, at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, of brain fever, W Fred, St Aubin, tea-planter.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"PERSIAN STUDENT."—Answer our contemporary in his own column.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1886.

WHEN a well-informed correspondent, a few months ago, telegraphed to us from the South Kanara District that a *zoolum* was being practised there by certain officials against people who had joined a newly-formed quasi-political association, we gave currency to the report with many deductions and many reservations. The assertion, well authenticated and made in good faith though it seemed to be, was so strangely against probability, so strangely in contradiction with the traditions and the instincts of the service, that we purposely kept back the graver accusations contained in the report, and told our correspondent that he and those who were associated with him must have been mistaken in regard to them. But there is reason to believe that our caution was not altogether justified. Memorials which have gone in to the Government of Bombay give circumstantial accounts of proceedings of officials in the Kanara Collectorate which can only be explained as efforts to exert undue influence upon people who had joined or who were thought likely to join the association in question—the Kanara Van Dukhu Nivarani Sabha. The third of these memorials we publish to-day, and with it certain documents in support of its allegations for which the Government will clearly be obliged to call upon the officials concerned for an explanation. It may be as well here to state that so far as the responsible head of the Forest Department in Kanara is concerned, there seems no reason at all for coupling him directly or indirectly with the allegations. From all we hear in regard to Colonel Peyton, the Conservator of Forests in the Southern Circle, he enjoys the confidence and almost the affection of those of the cultivating class who have had to approach him in regard to their forest rights, and the belief prevails in the country that the proceedings complained of have been without his sanction and, it is hoped, without his cognizance. The confidence which the Government of Bombay showed in Colonel Peyton in nominating him to a seat on the Thana Forest Commission is, so far as we can learn from the Kanara district, not greater than the confidence which is felt in him amongst his poorer neighbours in the Southern part of the presidency. It is against subordinate officials that the allegations in question are directed, but they are too specific and too serious to be lightly set aside.

The Sabha against which the intimidating energies of some of the Kanara officials have been turned was founded a few months ago for the purpose mainly of collecting statements of forest grievances in the district, formulating them, and bringing them to the notice of Government. If it has done nothing worse than this it scarcely invites alarm or hostility. The same thing was done in the Thana District rather more than a year ago. The Thana forest villagers, doubtless with the help of sympathisers who have no forest rights to be infringed and who do not live in villages, made full use of the benefits of organization, and even put themselves under the patronage of the Bombay Presidency association. It never occurred to the Government that there was anything reprehensible in this, and no one whispered in any of the Thana forest glades, as somebody has loudly proclaimed in Kanara, that the provisions of the Penal Code might be brought to bear upon those who were guilty of such conduct. The propriety of the proceedings was acknowledged by the Government in the most practical way by the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the griefs of the people, and meantime a series of resolutions were issued giving relief to the cultivators and the forest tribes in several important particulars. But in Kanara, as we have seen, somebody appears to have taken a very different view of the matter. We need not now revert to the wholesale allegations of *zoolum* which have been made on behalf of those who have given offence to some of the officials—to threats to mamlatdars and patels and others that if they had anything to do with the Sirsi Association they would lose their offices. The memorial which we publish to-day gives us something specific to go upon, and for the present carries the case far enough. There is a case, for example, of the patel of Bomanhalli, who has been suspended at the instance of Mr. Wiltshire, the First Assistant Collector, for having forwarded subscriptions to the association, and whose dismissal is now threatened. But a more glaring case is that of the schoolmaster at Isloor whose dismissal Mr. Wiltshire has compassed by proceedings which but for the plain documentary evidence which we publish to-day, would have been deemed impossible. The schoolmaster appears to have done his work well, for on visiting the Isloor School on the 9th of April, Mr. Wiltshire made the entry in the visitors' book that everything was satisfactory, with the exception that the discipline was a little lax. But there were two supplementary entries under the same date, in one of which the Assistant Collector recorded the discovery that Krishnaji Bisto, the master, "sympathised with the Sirsi Political Club, whose object it is to agitate and who are now agitating against the Forest Department," while the other entry, an extraordinary setting forth of confusing and irrelevant pedigrees, tells how the schoolmaster's sister married a man who collected eight rupees for the Club, while a nephew of his maternal grandfather collected money for the Club from some one else. We shall not wonder if the suspicion arises that the remarkable entry to that effect which we print elsewhere seems to many people to be a stupid invention. It may be stupid, but it reaches us in the form of a certified copy, and we have no reason to doubt its authenticity. The unfortunate Krishnaji however has had to pay dearly for keeping his school well, sympathising with the Sirsi Association, and having distant relatives who collected money for it. He has been transferred to another village of which, although the pay is the same, the account given is that it is very unhealthy. It is a small matter in comparison with this that Mr. Wiltshire has in two cases entered in the ryots' receipt book the fact that they had paid their subscriptions to the Sabha—a fact, of course, which comes as much within the proper sphere of a First Assistant Collector's observation as the fact that any one else has paid his butcher's bill or has ventured upon subscribing to a newspaper.

A more unsatisfactory batch of documents could not well be brought to the light. For it is not Mr. Wiltshire alone whose acts require explanation. How comes it that a mere requisition by a district officer alleging that the man proceeded against "has a hand" in an association whose legality has never been formally disputed, suffices for the man's removal from an office which he is admitted to have filled satisfactorily? We hope that no one has endeavoured to play a trick upon the public by turning over some records of the Second Empire in France, and passing off as a piece of true Kanarese history some of the pranks of Louis Napoleon's sub-prefects. But we must look to that period and to that country rather than to any locality in British India for a parallel to this strange attempt to apply the principles of "*un gouvernement de combat*" to the administration of an Indian district. And we might do an injustice even to the authors of those principles if we regarded what has just taken place in Kanara as altogether on all fours with the methods of French sub-prefects. We never heard of a French schoolmaster being disgraced for his sympathies, and for the fact that his sister's husband had collected subscriptions for an association of which a Government official did not approve. No doubt Mr. Wiltshire has a sincere belief that the association was doing harm, and that the best way in which to put a stop to its career would be to discredit it by subjecting to a severe act of administrative discipline the case of the schoolmaster with wrong sympathies and confusing genealogies. But the Sirsi Association, until its illegality has been tested in the prescribed manner, is as legal an association as any in India. Whether the potentialities of harm in it are great or small cannot be judged at this distance. But if it become ambitious, if it cease to confine itself to forest grievances, if its activities take a mischievous turn, we shall not have to thank the schoolmasters and the patels and the ryots whose sympathies with it have been dealt with as an offence, but those who have given notoriety to it, and perhaps pugnacity to its member by such deplorable if petty persecutions as those which the Kanara people have brought to the notice of the Bombay Government.

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THE Administration and Progress Report of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for the year 1885, which has been compiled in the office of the Surgeon-General by Surgeon-Major Patterson, is a comprehensive return involving much preparation, and setting forth in admirable fulness the hospital work of the Presidency during the year. One paragraph in the Surgeon-General's report deserves all the prominence that can be given to it. Speaking of the European General Hospital, Dr. Moore says :—"This hospital, as Government is aware, was formerly a range of barracks, and although much has been done to render it suitable for the reception of sick, it is as hospital altogether behind the times. The position alone is sufficient to condemn it, for on the one side is Mody Bay, the night-soil depot, and localities from which the nuisances arise, and on the other are the railway premises from which the noise of train-shunting goes on most of the night. The female wards are the worst part of this hospital, and the place below, where the probationer nurses have rooms, is unfit for the habitation of European ladies. The old wood-work of the barracks also swarms with bugs. A new European Hospital worthy of Bombay is certainly a desideratum, and I would deprecate further expenditure of money on these old buildings, for they can never be made into the requirements of a modern hospital." It is satisfactory to be able to supplement the quotation by recalling the fact, which was announced in these columns a few days ago, that the Government have appointed a committee to report upon ways and means of removing the hospital to a better site.

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THE question of dry dock accommodation was again brought before the Port Trust at their meeting last week, on a letter from the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association urging the Trustees to construct a dry dock between the present dock and that now under construction. The Trustees have given no definite answer to the suggestion, but it will probably be found that they will discover practical incoveniences in the plan proposed, which will seriously militate against its acceptance. The Liverpool writers, however, are at no loss to establish the need for dry dock accommodation, and the view of so representative a body upon a question of this kind is entitled to much weight. It is as well, however, to remember that the majority of the vessels which come to Bombay do not enter the docks, and that in all probability there will even with the largely increased accommodation that is now being provided, always be more vessels in the harbour than in the docks—a consideration which obviously throws doubt upon the policy of adopting the suggestion made by the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association. Meantime there is a competing project—that for constructing a dry dock near Cross Island or elsewhere in the Harbour—to which the Trustees have given favourable consideration and conditional assent. The question whether it is to be carried out depends rather upon the Government of Bombay than upon the Trustees who referred it to head-quarters a couple of months since. In a case of this kind it would be unreasonable to look for a speedy answer. The delay in granting a concession, however, warrantable though it doubtless is, has prevented the survey being made on this side of the monsoon—in other words the execution of a project which might be set about almost at once has been deferred by about six months through delay in granting the concession. This may be unavoidable, but on the assumption that a dry dock is as necessary as it has repeatedly been pronounced to be, it is regrettable.

## MR. MOLESWORTH ON BI-METALLISM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

A LECTURE on Bi-metallism was delivered by Mr. Molesworth on Wednesday, the 26th inst. Mr. Justice Cunningham, in introducing the lecturer, spoke approvingly of the formation of the Indian Silver Association, and urged the necessity of attracting the attention of the public to the subject. The lecturer opened the subject by saying :—

I have been requested by the Committee of the Indian Silver Association to deliver a lecturer on the Silver Question, with the object of enlisting your sympathies with the movement with which that Association is interested; but I feel that it savours somewhat of presumption on my part to appear before you as the exponent of Bi-metallism, when we have on the Committee gentlemen far better qualified than myself for the purpose. However, in lecturing on this subject, I hope to popularize it, and thus pave the way to more valuable lectures from my colleagues in the Silver Association, The lecturer here quoted the prospectus of the Simla Branch Association, as follows :—

THE INDIAN SILVER ASSOCIATION, SIMLA BRANCH.

President :—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cunningham.

Bi-metallism, or the double standard of France, maintained, until its abandonment in 1874, a fixed relative value between gold and silver during the present century. A departure from this standard has, by altering the standard of value previously existing, injured credit, depressed trade, caused widespread economic disturbance, and stimulated those socialistic reactions which threaten Europe with revolution. The remedy is simple :—it lies in a return to the double standard; but international agreement is necessary to effect this return. America, France, and other European nations, having suffered acutely, are eager to join England in an International Monetary Union, which would at once restore a fixed relative value between silver and gold; but England, whose statesmen and economists are only now beginning to study the subject, holds back, and is the sole obstacle to the application of the remedy. Public opinion has been prejudiced by several popular fallacies : these fallacies are principally—

1st.—That bi-metallism is so abstruse a subject, that it is useless for ordinary individuals to attempt to master its principles.

2nd.—That bi-metallism is opposed to the laws of political economy, and therefore cannot be maintained.

3rd.—That the fall in exchange is due to over-production of silver, and is therefore without remedy.

4th.—That England owes her prosperity to her gold standard, for which there exists a species of unreasoning fetish worship.

He then went on to explain the nature of the fallacies.

The first fallacy—that bi-metallism is an abstruse subject—this fallacy is due to the belief that bi-metallism is something new and untried. It has however existed from time immemorial, and has stood the test of experience under the most trying conditions. The fallacy is chiefly due to the obscure manner in which it has been treated by different writers. . . . .

Now bi-metallism in itself is remarkably simple. . . It is neither more nor less than the adoption of two metals, gold and silver, as a legal tender for payments at a fixed relative value, the selection of either of these two metals being at the option of the person who has to make the payment. The lecturer went on to show that the rise and fall in the value of a metal depended on the demand and supply, and was perfectly automatic in its action in preserving the equilibrium between the two metals at the ratio determined by law. He continued :—The conditions necessary for the maintenance of bi-metallism are that the coinage of both metals shall be absolutely unrestricted, and that the nation or nations adopting a bi-metallic standard shall be of sufficient monetary importance to influence the currency of the world. France alone maintained the equilibrium under the most trying conditions for more than 70 years, until it abandoned the double standard in 1874. He then referred to fallacy No. 2—that bi-metallism is opposed to the laws of political economy. This he urged was due to a misapprehension of the laws of political economy, and demonstrated that bi-metallism is really in strict accordance with those principles. When treating of fallacy No. 3—that the fall in exchange is due to the over-production of silver—he said that this is a most mischievous fallacy, because it has led the public to suppose that the evil is without remedy, and has given rise to various suggestions for financial tinkering, which must end in failure. The proposal to suspend the coinage of silver in India is one of these, which, if carried out, would only intensify the evils it seems to cure. A change in the weight of the silver coins may also be placed in the same category. The production of silver in large quantities has had no appreciable effect in the fall of exchange. The following reasons will, I think, afford sufficient proof that this is the case:—First, during the years 1872-76 inclusive, the years that witnessed the first great fall in the exchange, the production of gold actually exceeded that of silver by an average of £5,500,000 per annum; second, the relative value of the total amount of precious metals in the world in 1872 was estimated in round numbers at about ten of gold to nine of silver. The lecturer then showed diagrams demonstrating the fluctuations of production and of relative value during the whole of this century, 1885. The fluctuations in value being scarcely perceptible until the abandonment by France of bi-metallism in 1874, and that silver has never been relatively so low as it was for the first fifty years of the century. Fallacy No 4—that England owes its prosperity to its gold standard. The lecturer here declared that gold possesses no advantage over silver as money, except its greater portability, and adduced as proof that in most monetary transactions bank-notes, cheques, &c., are used, the precious metals merely forming bank reserves, beyond the coin necessary in ordinary circulation for small payments. He then quoted some writers on this subject who have predicted with startling accuracy the disasters which have arisen in Europe from the adoption of the single gold standard, and attributed much of the distress in the commercial world to this cause alone. Touching on another fallacy, *viz.*, that the fall in exchange had been beneficial to India in stimulating its export trade:—Since 1873, the commencement of the fall in exchange, the export trade, and especially the wheat trade of India, has greatly increased; and this increase is popularly supposed to have been caused by the fall in exchange. . . . . Mr. Barbour, in his admirable work, has arrived at the conclusion that "*there has not been any especial stimulus to exports due to a rise in silver prices*"; in fact, the prices of export commodities are regulated by telegraph from quotations from English markets, after allowing for freight, &c., so that, practically, there must be a close parallelism between English and Indian prices. The most common form of argument in support of the argument is as follows :—"Formerly with £100 I could purchase only Rs. 1,000; while now I can purchase Rs. 1,300, and as the purchasing power of the rupee remains the same, I can with my £100 purchase 30 per cent. more than formerly." Now this argument would hold good if the purchasing power of *gold* had remained unaltered, but this is not the case. The prices of commodities have fallen with silver, or, in other words, measured by the purchasing power, *gold has risen in value whilst commodities and silver have remained nearly on the same level*, so that altogether £100 may purchase 30 per cent. more wheat, yet the rate for wheat in gold is 30 per cent. less than formerly, so that the fall in exchange appears on both sides of the account, thus making in reality no difference whatever. Diagrams were here shown illustrating the fall of silver and commodities, and the corresponding rise of gold. The lecturer considered that the development in the export trade of India is fully accounted for by the Government policy of State railway extension and low rates of railway freights in India, but the recent fall of exchange is acting as an impediment to Indian exports, and has checked the flow of capital into India and depressed trade throughout the world. The lecturer pointed out that civilized Europe had always practically a bi-metallic standard since 1874, and that though individual nations had changed their currency from time to time, the double standard of France had been the means of preserving the equilibrium of gold and silver throughout the world. He went on to say : "International monetary conferences were held at Paris in 1878 and 1881, but although the delegates of every nation represented at the conference were unanimous in the opinion that the rehabilitation of silver was a necessity—nothing was done. The American delegates came to the conference charged with a definite practical scheme of International agreement which would have rehabilitated silver, and which France and Germany were ready to accept, but the refusal of England to join, caused the abandonment of a scheme fraught with advantages to the whole human race." To use the words of Mr. S. Smith :—"It ought to be widely known, that it is only the opposition of England that stands in the way of such a league. We who, of all nations, suffer most from the monetary dislocation, are the people who stupidly oppose an arrangement which would render such a dislocation impossible." The lecturer pointed out that the *Economist* had been largely instrumental in supporting the many fallacies in connection with bi-metallism, and the attitude also of statesmen and political economists in England had been also detrimental to the elucidation of the subject. But Mr. R. Lowe (now Lord Sherlrooke) who had been at one time strongly opposed to bi-metallism, and had expressed great contempt for the reasoning powers of bi-metallists, had now become a convert, and confessed his error in these words:—"*Turpe fuit vinci, quam contendisse decorum,*" which may perhaps be translated, "The disgrace of my defeat has been less than the glory of the controversy." In conclusion, the lecturer said an unprejudiced study of bi-metallism and the past history of currency cannot fail to bring to any mind a conviction of the soundness of the bi-metallic theory; and the numerous conversions of eminent men who were once strenuous opponents of the theory, as well as the reaction that is now taking place everywhere in favour of the double standard, proves the need of the movement which has been initiated by the Indian Silver Association with the object of dispelling popular fallacies, enlightening public opinion, and bringing it to bear on the only true remedy for the evils under which we are suffering.

Sir A Colvin, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, supported in a very interesting speech the opinions expressed, and maintained that the formation of the "Association" was a necessity in the monetary crisis. Sir Frederick Roberts seconded the vote, remarking that he had until recently considered the subject to be one which could be handled only by specialists, but the perusal of two small books, one by Mr. Barbour, had convinced him that by a little study the matter was one which could be fairly grasped by ordinary minds.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Mr. Chamberlain has called a meeting of his followers to decide upon the course to be adopted in respect to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. It is believed that they will abstain from taking part in the Division on the second reading.

The Marquis of Hartington and his followers have signified their intention of voting against the Government.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday morning.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

BUSHIRE, MAY 30.

Next mail leaves for Fao on Friday, the 4th June, at 2 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. | Rupee Paper | | 70½ |
| 4½ | „ | | 73⅜ |
| 3 | „ | Consols for account | 101⅝ |
| 3½ | „ | Sterling Loan | 102 |
| 4½ | „ | French Rentes | 109 |
| Bar Silver | | | 45⅜ |

Arrival.—Helmsley.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

(MAY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

**CONTINENT OF EUROPE.**—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

**AMERICA.**—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

**AUSTRALIA.**—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

**CHINA.**—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Ligne Bangkok Saigon right

Tavoy route interrupted beyond Moulmein.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, May 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 84·6 |

MONDAY, May 31.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 83·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 87·8 |
| 2 p.m. | 90·8 |
| 4 p.m. | 89·4 |

MR. HARRY STANLEY'S Juvenile Opera Bouffe Company appear to have an inexhaustible *repertoire*. During the short time they have been amongst us the members have played many parts and have always gained the unstinted applause of their audiences. To-night Boucicault's famous Irish drama, "The Colleen Bawn," will be produced, Mr. Harry Stanley taking the part of Myles-na-Coppaleen, in which he will introduce national songs and dances. The company has shown such talent and versatility in other parts that we may be sure there will be nothing wanting in the production of the "Colleen Bawn" to make it an excellent performance. It will be played for one night only.

THE height of the water in the Vehar and Tulsi lakes for the week ending 28th ult. was 46·90 and 25·00, respectively, as compared with 49·30 and 29·60 in the corresponding week last year.

IN connexion with the disturbances in Munipur, due to the contested succession, steps have been taken to preserve peace on the frontier.

THE Calcutta papers announce the death of the Ranee of Tikari, in the Gya district, Behar, which took place on the 27th inst.

INFORMATION has been lately received indicating the districts in Upper Burma that are pacified, partially pacified, and still in a state of disturbance. It shows the rapid increase within a recent period of the area of pacification. Everything indicates that the large military resources now at the disposal of Mr. Bernard are having a distinct effect on the work of quieting the country.

AMONG the many suggestions for the encouragement of the continuance of study by natives after their University career, is one furnished by Mr. Girdlestone, the Acting Resident at Mysore. This is the establishment at convenient centres of loan libraries, mechanics' institutes, reading rooms, night schools, and mutual improvement societies.

IN some interesting field notes by Mr. Griesbach of the Geological Survey, at present on duty with the Afghan Boundary Commission, he mentions the discovery on the Robat-i-Pai, in the Doshakh Range, of marks resembling the celebrated foot-prints of Buddha on Adam's Peak in Ceylon. A ravine runs in a northerly direction through the spurs which jut out from the group of high peaks known as the Robat-i-Pai, and at the head of this ravine is the ancient and celebrated shrine of the "Sacred Feet." That the people attach much interest to these so-called foot-prints is shown by the fact that some years ago a deadly strife arose when some devotees of Meshhed made an attempt to carry off these sacred marks. They had already succeeded in removing several of them by carefully undercutting and clipping off the block on which the marks existed, but being discovered in the act they were at once put to death. Mr. Griesbach ruthlessly destroys all idea of these gigantic human footmarks being footmarks at all, for he says that they are nothing else but waterworn hollows in rock, of the same nature as the well known pot-holes.

IT is stated that the Government has appointed a Committee to consider a new drainage scheme for Poona.

THE Government has ordered that the education of the Chief of Miraj is to be under the superintendence of the Assistant Political Agent.

A RUMOUR is current that the Maharajah Holkar contemplates abdicating in favour of his son. This is, of course, mere bazaar gup.

THE Forest Commission has now recorded the evidence of all the witnesses tendered for examination by the Thana and Kolaba Forest associations. The Commission will reassemble at Poona on the 15th June, and will hold sittings in the Council Hall, for the examination of official witnesses and experts. On the completion of the evidence the various points at issue will be discussed. It is expected that the Commission will submit its report on the grievances of the Konkan districts by the end of the rains.

WITH reference to the resolution of the Government of Bengal, prohibiting agricultural scholars, who are sent to England from this country, from prosecuting other studies during their stay there, in contravention of the rules or conditions on which the Agricultural scholarships have been established by the local Government, a Calcutta paper is now informed of the details of the case which gave rise to the resolution. It appears that a native graduate of the Calcutta University, an M. A. in science, who was employed as a lecturer at an Engineering College in this country, was selected for an Agricultural scholarship, and sent out to the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester a few years ago. After a short stay there, he fell sick, and applied to the India Council for an extension of the term of his scholarship from two to three years. The Secretary of State, in communication with the local Government and the Education Department, acceded to his request. The graduate, in the meantime, appeared at the examination of the College, but unfortunately failed. He then began to prosecute other studies, to which, of course, the authorities objected. Sometime after, Mr. Chuckerbutty again appeared at the examination of the Agricultural College, and passed successfully. He is said to be still on his extended period of scholarship, and is likely to leave England this month.

THE *Englishman* invites the attention of the Retrenchment Committee to the Military Works Department as a branch of the administration in which a considerable saving might be effected. Indeed, the Calcutta paper thinks the department might be abolished without detriment to the interests of good government. It proposes that the military works should be made over to the Provincial Governments, and urges that the retention of one-half of the office establishments of the Executive Engineers of the Military Works Department will be more than sufficient for the increased office works thrown on the Provincial Engineers; and that the travelling and contingent expenses of the present staff will be almost all saved. It adds:—"The account work will be distributed among the existing Provincial Account offices, and the whole of the expenditure on the Military Works Accounts will be saved. The control of the local Governments and of the Public Works Department of the Government of India will be sufficient, and no substitute for the Inspector-General and his expensive office will be required. Our estimate of the reduction which can be effected by the abolition of the Military Works Department is accordingly as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Inspector-General and his office | 1,00,000 |
| Examiner of Military Works Accounts | 1,00,000 |
| 6 Superintending Engineers at an average of Rs. 1,600 a month, including military pay | 1,15,000 |
| 9 Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, at an average of Rs. 1,100 a month, including military pay | 1,18,000 |
| 8 Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade, at an average of Rs. 950 a month, including military pay | 91,000 |
| 8 Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade, at an average of Rs. 800 a month, including military pay | 76,000 |
| 5 Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, at an average of Rs. 700 a month, including military pay | 42,000 |
| 15 Assistant Engineers, at an average of Rs. 400 a month, including military pay | 72,000 |
| Travelling allowances, office establishments and expenses | 3,00,000 |
| Total Rs. | 10,14,000 |

FOR some time past the authorities in North Borneo have been aware that the Chinese were kidnapping women and children, and deporting them to Singapore for sale. There was, however, much difficulty in dealing with the traffic, and it was not till the other day that three Chinamen were caught red-handed. The case was tried by the Secretary to the Colony, and the chief offender was sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour, and his confederates to lesser periods. The natives of Borneo have been slave traders among themselves from time immemorial, and the authorities are endeavouring to put down the practice. Of course, the foreign slave trade is something entirely new, and it is believed that the traders have now received a severe lesson.

THE Soudan Arabs are fleet of foot, brave in a degree that is quite perplexing, and astonishing to people in many ways; but, in a sparring match with an English navvy, an Arab is naturally quite out of it. Major Gambier Parry, in his "Suakim in 1885," tells a story in which a navvy employed on the head of the railway then in progress, going out to look round a little earlier in the morning than usual, found an Arab asleep close to him. While considering what he should do, the Arab woke up and sent his spear at him. This the navvy evaded, and, walking up to his friend, planted a blow between his eyes which would have felled an ox, and sent the Arab flying about a dozen yards. He then picked him up, and brought him in a prisoner. It was some time before the Arab came to, and he will probably remember the contact between his head and the Englishman's fist for some years to come.

THE massacre of the Italian exploring party under Count Porro, in Harrar, is not the only disaster of the kind recently reported from North-East Africa. A French traveller, M. Barral, who was accompanied by his wife, was attacked some two months ago, on the borders of Shoa by a party of Danakils. M. Barral had gone ostensibly to establish mercantile relations with some of the tribes in the interior; taking with him, for sale or barter, 3,000 muskets and a large quantity of ammunition. Both he and his wife were killed, as well as their companion, M. Savoure.

M. LACASCADE sent home in disgrace by the French Governor of New Caledonia for disobedience to orders, has found himself, on his arrival, Governor of Tahiti. Sent to the Loyalty Islands with instructions to close the church of an English missionary, Mr. Jones, who was alleged to have incited the natives to rebellion against the French, M. Lacascade not only refused to do so but accepted Mr. Jones as his escort in traversing the islands. It is suggested that he had found the charge against Mr. Jones to be groundless, but it is certainly odd that while on his way home to answer for insubordination he should have been promoted to a higher post.

LIEUTENANT HARRIS, of the 8th (Liverpool) Regiment, has just gone home carrying a bullet with him. He was shot in a rather singular way. He was out after dacoits, and was kneeling on one knee to use his rifle, when a bullet entered his leg on the inside, ploughed along, came out, and passing over a few inches, penetrated the groin, breaking the bone and remaining somewhere there. Surgeon-Major Blair Brown had him twice under chloroform, and boldly searched for the bullet, but was unable to find it; he hopes, however, to be more successful at home, whither he has gone invalided with an attack of liver disease.

A PETITION of the unemployed European mechanical engineers in Calcutta is being circulated for signature previous to its despatch to Government. It sets forth their grievances and hardships and their remedy. "It is impossible," a Calcutta paper adds, "in the present state of trade, for the European mechanics, with so many natives of India pitted against him, to make headway in this country where cheapness, not efficiency, is the order of the day; and it is with a view to meet this state of things that the petition has been drawn up."

THE Ceylon Ecclesiastical case, which we have before mentioned, has been settled, the Rev. G. W. R. Mackenzie having resigned his post as chaplain in a planting district, and having been appointed private secretary and chaplain to the Bishop.

THE quantity of salt of every description cleared during the last quarter of 1885-86 showed a considerable falling off as compared with the previous quarter, and the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the respective quantities being 24,22,617 maunds, against 26,22,667 maunds and 26,05,445 maunds. There was also a corresponding decrease in the amount of duty levied thereon, that for the last quarter being Rs. 45,37,911, as against Rs. 49,24,460 in the previous quarter and Rs. 49,22,187 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

## MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have ordered the re-formation of a Pay Office in Upper Burma, and has appointed Lieutenant Ramsden, Military Accounts Department, Paymaster. Lieutenant Ramsden officiated as Paymaster at Suakin.

THE replacement of all fuzes in Royal Artillery charge every five years has been ordered.

CAPTAIN J. D. MAUNSELL, Paymaster, 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, having taken over the Paymaster's duties at Allahabad, is about to proceed on three months' leave on private affairs.

CAPTAIN JOHN FORDYCE, Military Accounts Department, Circle Paymaster, Rawul Pindi, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave, Captain T. H. Eyre, Pension Paymaster, performing his duties.

THE supply of ordnance stores to the troops in the Belgaum District has been handed over to the Madras Ordnance Department. The supplies will in future be drawn from the Bellary arsenal.

THE relief of Lieutenants Beevor, Tanner, and Kelly, of the Military Works Department, now on service in Burma, by Lieutenants Lawrence, Hunter, and Rimington, Royal Engineers, lately from England, has been ordered.

LIEUTENANT H. M. PRIOR, Military Accounts Department, has rejoined for duty at Madras, from sick leave to Australia.

THE name of the sanitarium formed in the Kawas Valley for the troops of the Quetta garrison has, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Sandeman, been changed from "Gwaskki" to "Ziarat," by which name it will in future be known.

MAJOR R. BLEAZBY, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been temporarily appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, Presidency and Eastern Frontier District, *vice* Captain T. H. Goldney.

THE Viceroy has approved of the following officiating appointments in the 1st Punjab Infantry, consequent on the departure of Colonel A. Vallings, on furlough:—Major H. Howell to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough of Colonel T. Higginson; Lieutenant C. H. Brownlow to officiate as Second-in-Command, *vice* Howell; Lieutenant E. C. L. Hight to officiate as Wing Commander; Lieutenant S. W. Jervis to officiate as Adjutant; and Lieutenant R. H. Dawson to officiate as Quartermaster.

THE undermentioned officers were examined for promotion at Bangalore on the 29th ult.:—Captain F. J. Evelegh, Lieutenant C. H. F. Binsteed, Lieutenant R. C. Luard, 2nd O. L. I; and Lieutenant J. A. Trench, Royal Artilery. Lieut.-Col. Leggett, 10th M. I., will be president of the Board, and Lieut.-Col. Foord, 14th M. I., and Capt. Ind, R. H. A., members. For the purpose of the examination, a field battery and the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry were placed at the disposal of the president.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following caste composition of the native officers, non-commissioned officers and sappers of the corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners:—

COMPOSITION BY COMPANIES.

4 service companies.—Each ½ Sikhs, ½ Mahomedans, 15 per company of the latter being Pathans and the remainder Punjabis.

2 service companies.—Hindustanis, Hindoos and Mahomedans mixed in each company.

A (Special Depôt) Company. } Mixed of all classes.
B (Recruit Depôt) „ }

GENERAL COMPOSITION OF THE WHOLE CORPS.

⅓rd Hindustanis (Hindoos and Mahomedans).
⅓rd Sikhs.
⅓rd Punjabi Mahomedans and Pathans together, the number of the latter class being restricted to 70.

IT is notified for general information and guidance that the following rules will be observed in the appointment of medical officers and medical warrant officers to station hospitals:—

1. The appointment of medical officers and sub-medical officers to the charge of all station hospitals will be made by the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces, with the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The appointment of medical officers and of medical warrant officers to do duty at hill stations, will be made by the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces.

3. All other appointments to station hospitals will be made by General Officers commanding on the recommendation of the administrative medical officer of the circle.

## *AD-INTERIM* BI-METALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bi-metallism is, I believe, the only solution of the exchange difficulty; but whilst this is being discussed, can nothing be done by the Indian Government to steady exchange, or give it an upward tendency, so that when bi-metallism is introduced there may be no violent change such as would be involved in the rupee at once bounding up from one shilling and fivepence to two shillings?

The question asked may, I think, be answered in the affirmative. A good deal may be done, a financial equilibrium may be attained, without any drastic measures of retrenchment if Government will only deal with this exchange difficulty in a statesmanlike manner.

The exchange difficulty consists in the absence of a uniform standard of value applicable to all Her Majesty's dominions, and the way to meet it, pending the introduction of bi-metallism, seems to me to be to discontinue coining silver bullion, and to gradually assimilate the Indian standard of value to that of England and the Colonies, whether it be as at present a monometallic (gold) one, or as it ought to be in the near future a bi-metallic one. The measures to be adopted towards this end seem to be as follows:—

(1) Cease to receive silver bullion at our mints for coinage.

(2) Continue to coin eight-anna, four-anna, and two-anna pieces, but use for this purpose rupees, &c., sent to the mint for recoinage.

(3) Receive sovereigns and half sovereigns freely in payment of Government demands at all treasuries in India, at a rate to be fixed from time to time by Government, based on the rates procured for Council bills in London.

(4) Issue currency notes in exchange for sovereigns and half sovereigns, to be repaid on demand in gold or in silver at the rates from time to time fixed by Government under the arrangement suggested above in (3), at the option of the holder.

(5.) Arrange with the English Government that when silver is needed for replenishing the English currency, Indian rupees shall be used, the number required being supplied by the Government of India at the rate at which gold is received at the Indian treasuries.

(6) Coin sovereigns and half sovereigns (should bullion offer) at the Indian mints on the same terms that they are coined in England and Australia, and declare them to be legal tender in England and the Colonies, and to be exchangeable for rupees at any Indian treasury at the rate English sovereigns are received.

These measures would gradually introduce gold into India and cut off the supply of the depreciated rupee, a measure which would render India independent of the price of silver bullion, as it could no longer be sent to India (to be coined) in competition with the Secretary of State's bills. Those trading with India would be dependent on the said bills or on remittances in gold, and no doubt exchange would gradually gravitate *towards* the bi-metallic par of two shillings instead of as at present rapidly receding from it. The loss to Government by the proposed arrangements would not at first be greater than they are at present, and would gradually lessen.

What the effect would be outside of India need not for the present be discussed. England and other countries have hitherto followed a selfish policy, and there is no reason why India should not follow their example and act as seems best to its own interests in the matter, without any reference to the feelings or interests of other countries.—Yours, &c.,

S. F. D.

## PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Captain S. F. Cole, will sail to-day for London, with the European mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mrr Lindsay Dixon
Mr and Mrs Daniel Campbell
Mr H Picken
Mrs Campbell and 3 children
Col J S Heywood, and Mr D Christie.
Mr R Fagan
Mr Apjohn
Col and Mrs Bonus
Mr G Higgs
Deputy Surgeon-Genl T N Haysted
Col H J Stock

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr E Werthein
Mr H B Simpson
Mr Dods
Mr O Fiedler
Mr H G Pearse
Mr Burjorjee Framjee
Mr Pestonjee Kavasjee
Mr W S Sulivan
Mr G H Erskine
Rev W Carey
Mr W G Bligh

The following passages have been engaged:—By the s. s. Lombardy, Capt. W. J. Webber, sailing on 8th June:—

FOR LONDON—Mr R Rums, Mr and Mrs H Dale, Mr H Crozier, Mr Leah, Mr Harwood, Mr J J Linchen, Mr Creaneor, Mr Owen, Mr A J Murray, Mr Mawhood, and Mr F Murray.

FOR BRINDISI—Major Sydney Smith, Surgeon Major Dobie, Mr Pickering Clark.

FOR SUEZ—Rev A B Sole

By the s. s. Pekin, Capt. A. Symons, sailing on 15th June:—

FOR LONDON—Mr Knock, and Mr Stewart.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr C E Goument, Lieut-Col C E D Branson, Mr W C Furnivall and Mrs Smith.

By the s. s. Cathay, Capt. J. P. Hassal, sailing on 22nd June:—

FOR BRINDISI—Mr James Kimber.

By the s. s. Massilia, sailing on 29th June:—

FOR LONDON—Col H C Menzies.

FOR BRINDISI—Col Godfrey.

By the s. s. Assam, sailing on 6th July:—

FOR LONDON—Col C A Moore.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr E Weatherdon

By the s. s. Valetta, sailing on 13th July:—

FOR BRINDISI—Col H S Jarrett.

By the s. s. Siam, sailing on 20th July:—

FOR BRINDISI—Major R E Stockhart.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr and Mrs W Clark and infant.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Amount to be remitted during 1886-87 | 13,300,695 |
| Remitted from 1st April to 22nd May 1886 | 987,100 |
| Balance to be remitted from 23rd May 1886 to 31st March 1887 | 12,313,595 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

## ALLEGED INTIMIDATION BY OFFICIALS IN KANARA.

THE following memorial has been addressed to the Government of Bombay by the Kanara Vandukha Nivarani Sabha:—

The humble memorial of the managing committee of Kanara V. N. Sabha, Sirsi. Most respectfully showeth,—That your Excellency's humble memorialists crave permission to represent that they had twice taken the liberty of addressing your Excellency in Council, submitting the most illegal interference that the Revenue and Forest officials of Kanara exercised in connection with the workings of the Kanara Vandukha Nivarani Sabha, formed solely and simply for the purpose of representing to Government the forest grievances. That in reply to the first petition addressed by telegram, the Sabha received an order No. 2,539, dated 1st April last, by which the Sabha was referred to the Collector for orders, who, the Government order directed, had been given instructions on the subject of the Sabha's petition. But your Excellency's memorialists regret to state that they have not received such order yet. He has, however, been pleased to send a letter to the president of the Sabha, ostensibly in reply to petitions addressed by the Sabha to the Collector (a copy of which has been appended hereto for ready reference). This order is vaguely worded, and does not vouchsafe the particular redresses the Sabha humbly solicited from him. Nor does the Sabha think that the order will in any way discourage his (the Collector's) subordinates to discontinue the illegal measures which they have taken to suppress the Sabha. On the contrary, the way in which the officials treat men who are in any way connected with the Sabha, leads the Sabha to think that they have received more encouragement.

The statement of the following procedure taken by the officials will satisfy your Excellency in Council, that the instructions of the Government or the orders of the Collector were not effectual in giving the Sabha the protection and lawful liberty for which they prayed.

The Taluka authorities of Sirsi under instructions of Mr. Wiltshire have not yet desisted from enforcing the attendance of ryots to their offices, and of demanding reasons for their connection with and payment to the Sabha.

Mr. Wiltshire, who in discharge of his duties has to inspect the receipt books of the ryots, has passed uncalled-for and peculiar remarks on them, with no other purpose than of producing an impression upon the rural population, that their connection with the Sabha was illegal, and that they would thereby be liable to incur the displeasure of influential officials, such as a first-class Magistrate invested with the appellate powers (the copies of some of these remarks have been annexed hereto).

Mr. Wiltshire, who visited a village school at Isloor, suspected that the master there sympathised with this Sabha, and at once recommended his removal to the Educational Inspector, who, unfortunately for the poor master, without even giving him an opportunity to submit his defence, has ordered his transfer to a very unhealthy village. The schoolmaster at Bommanhalli has also met with a similar fate, upon the imaginary accusations of Mr. Wiltshire.

As these schoolmasters have nothing to do with the Sabha, or its objects, the Sabha would not have noticed these incidents, had it not been for the impressions and terrorism that have been produced in this district by an arbitrary punishment for faults which had no existence but in the imagination of Mr. Wiltshire. The remarks passed by Mr. Wiltshire are typical, and a copy of them has been enclosed herein for your kind perusal.

Your Excellency's humble memorialists further crave permission to state, that Mr. Wiltshire's suspicions against the said two poor village schoolmasters were entirely groundless; and that no Government servant ever lends any assistance to this Sabha, directly or indirectly; nor has the Sabha ever stood in need of such help, except from a few patils who have joined the Sabha in the capacity of ryots.

Your Excellency in Council's humble memorialists have taken the liberty of representing in their former memorial the case of Narsive Hegdi, *alias* Davar Hegdi, Patel of Bommanhalli, who had been suspended by Mr. Wiltshire for forwarding the subscriptions handed over to him in his capacity as a ryot before the officials took measures to suppress the Sabha. Not only his suspension still continues, but proceedings are still being taken for his dismissal, by trying to furnish themselves with instances of his former negligence, if any.

The said whimsical acts of Mr. Wiltshire have induced a belief in the minds of people that, if Mr. Wiltshire is given to understand that a person is concerned in the Sabha, and that in case the man unfortunately happens to stand before him as an accused, Mr. Wiltshire would surely be prejudiced against him. The Sabha need not represent that it is very undesirable to allow such a state of things to continue.

Your Excellency in Council's humble memorialists, therefore, in conclusion, once more pray that the Government will be graciously pleased to issue strict orders to the officials of Kanara, prohibiting them from resorting to acts and measures calculated to frighten people into the belief that it is an illegal thing to join and help the Sabha or represent their forest grievances to Government through that body, and for which act of kindness and justice, your Excellency's humble petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for your Excellency's long life and prosperity.

23rd May, 1886.

In answer to the above, the memorialists were, in a letter from the Bombay Secretariat, referred to the Collector of Kanara, "to whom the instructions of Government on the object thereof have been communicated."

Thereupon the following letter was received from the Collector of Kanara:—

Kumbar Vada, 2nd May, 1886.

SIR,—I have received your letter complaining of the interference on the part of the Government officials in this district with the working of the Sabha.

It appears that the interference you complain of consists of advising the ryots not to join your Sabha, and telling them they have no real forest grievances, I do not think this kind of interference is in any way illegal.

I have however issued orders to my subordinates not to interfere in any way with the lawful working of your Sabha.—I have, &c.,

C. BLATHWAYT,
Collector of Kanara.

The following extracts have been sent to us as bearing on the subject of the memorial. The first is a copy of an entry made by Mr. Wiltshire, First Assistant to the Collector of Kanara, in the Visitors' Book of the Isloor School:—

41 names on the register, of whom 17 are Brahmins. 25 boys and one girl present, of whom 9 boys and 1 girl are Brahmins. Everything satisfactory with the exception that the discipline is a little lax.

PALMER WILTSHIRE,
April 9, 1886. First Assistant Collector.

Krishnaji Bhisto, the master, sympathises, I find, with the Sirsa Political Club, whose object it is to agitate and who are now agitating against the Forest Department.

April 9, 1886. P. W.

Krishnaji Bhisto's sister has married Ramvagu Ganesh, who collected Rs. 8 for the club from Radrappu Chanawallapa, and Krishnaji Bhisto's maternal grandfather was brother to Subrao, father of Lakshumanrao Shankerrao. Lakshumanrao collected the money for the club from Chama Werapu Malapa, Irapa Chanabasapa and Lakshumanrao's joined (?) brother Shankerrao collected the money for the club from Shambhat Shiwabhat.

April 9, 1886. P. W.

When Mr. Wiltshire had gone to inspect the boundary marks and examine receipt books at Bommanhalli, Taluka Sirsi, he wrote a remark in the receipt book of the assessment paid to Government by Vinkatraman Subbayahegdi, of Bommanhalli, as follows:—

Says he has paid Rs. 3-3 to the Sabha on the 8th February 1886 to Narsive Kuppaya Hegdi, Patil of Bommanhalli.

8th April 1886.

In like manner, when inspecting boundary marks and examining receipt books at Aksal, Taluka Sirsi, he wrote a remark on the 26th page of the receipt book of the assessment paid to Government by Keri Narayen Appa bin Narsaya of Aksal, for the land he holds, as follows:—"Paid Rs. 1-15-9 to the Sabha about one month 28 days ago, through Narayen Chat Birnes Ganpatbhat.—8th April 1886.

The following relates to the case of the schoolmaster of Isloor:—

To Krishvajee Bhisto, schoolmaster, Isloor.
From Deputy Educational Inspector, District Kanara.

As requested by the First Assistant Collector of Kanara to the Educational Inspector, S. D., to transfer you as you have a hand in the Sirsi Vandukha Nivarani Sabha, the Educational Inspector has issued orders to the effect that you are transferred on equal pay to Pallee in Yellapoor Taluka, and that the schoolmaster of Pallee, by name Hari Vishram, has been appointed in your place, you are, therefore, ordered to hand over your charge to Hari Vishram soon after his arrival and to proceed at once to your newly-appointed place and report after receiving the charge from the assistant master of Pallee. You should travel at the rate of fifteen miles a day, and join your appointment in due time. If you fail to do so you will not get your pay for the days which you take in excess.

R. H. DASPANDE,
Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara.
6th May 1886.

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Cathay, Captain J. P. Hassal, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 a.m. this morning, with the overland mails of the 14th May. She reports having met with fairly fine weather until she came into the Red Sea; but experienced high following winds right round the Gulf of Aden to Bombay. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J Corbet
Mr Dausey
Col and Mrs Strutt
Miss Maunsell
Bandmaster W Rafter wife, child and infant
Mr and Mrs Spencer
Mrs Higgins
Mr and Mrs Thomas and infant
Mr and Mrs Walch
Mr D S Temerio

FROM VENICE.

Capt Belasis
Lady Thompson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Percy Smith
Col Wardrop
Mrs and Miss Wardrop
Mr H G Smith
Col Wimberley
Mrs Wimberley
Mr A Andrews
Col Bengough
Mr A C Trevor
Mr A Drew
Mdlle Peroux
Sir Frank Souter

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs M E Colabawalla
Capt Skipton, RA

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH MAY, INCLUSIVE.)

ON May 11 the Queen visited Liverpool, to open the International Exhibition in that city.

The weather was deplorably bad, but Her Majesty performed her whole programme. The Queen was most enthusiastically received by the people, and inspected the Mersey Tunnel during her stay.

The Queen returned to Windsor Castle on May 12.

In the House of Commons on May 10 the Home Rule Bill for Ireland was introduced for the second reading.

After an animated discussion, the debate was resumed on May 13, when a further adjournment again took place.

The prospects of the Bill passing the second reading are rapidly diminishing.

A meeting of Liberal members at Mr. Chamberlain's private house has affirmed the principles on which the Bill is opposed.

The Indian and Colonial Exhibition is well attended every day, and the undertaking is pronounced to be a decided success.

A debate on the question of reduction of the rates on Indian and Colonial postage took place in the House of Commons on May 7. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

The blockade of Greek ports by the combined fleets of the five Great Powers has taken place, France declining to co-operate.

The allied fleet numbers twenty-five men-of-war and fifteen torpedo-boats, and is under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Greek Ministry have resigned, and a new Cabinet, under the presidency of M. Valvis, has been formed.

The Spanish Cortes were opened by Royal Commission on May 10.

Madrid has just been devastated by a terrible cyclone, which killed numbers of people and destroyed much property.

OBITUARY.—Major C. V. Hamilton Campbell, Ben. Ret.; Lieut. G. Beadnell, Ben. Ret.; J. F. Bishop, Esq., late Mad. C.S.; T. Boycott, Esq., M.D., Assist.-Surg. Bom. Ret.; Mr. R. Norbury, A.R.A.; Mr. Justice Pearson; Dr. Bayley; Dowager Lady Ogle; the Hon. Mrs. Gage; the Hon. Mrs. Russell.

## BOMBAY CIVIL HOSPITALS.

THE administration and progress report of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay has been published. The report has been prepared by Surgeon-Major D. A. Patterson, Secretary to the Surgeon-General. The Surgeon-General, in forwarding the report to Government, deals with its most important features. He says:—

The good work done by the various teachers is brought to notice as mentioned by the different Superintendents, and it now remains to record the services of the latter. Surgeon-Major Cook, the Superintendent of the Poona School, is an excellent Principal over good subordinates. Surgeon-Major Robb, the Superintendent of the Ahmedabad School, takes great interest in his work and has conducted his duties in the most energetic, careful and efficient manner. Surgeon-Major DeTatham, the Acting Superintendent of the Hyderabad School, has also taken great interest in the school and has fully proved himself to be a capable *locum tenens* for Surgeon-Major Keelan.

On the 1st January the total number of institutions open was 208. During the year 9 new dispensaries were opened, namely, 4 grant-in-aid—Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit Dispensary at Umbargaon in the Thana Collectorate, at Amalner in Khandesh, at Dehej in the Broach Collectorate, Ghokti in the Shikarpur Collectorate—and 5 Native State at Lakhmeshat, Raibag and Narsoba's Wadi in the Kolhapur State, at Mundra and Narayan Sarovar in Cutch. One Dispensary, Panchgani, has for the first time been brought on to the returns. The Bijapur Dispensary was closed when the Civil Surgeoncy was transferred from Kaladgi to Bijapur.

The total number of patients treated at the various institutions, both in-door and out-door, amounted to 1,605,968 as compared with 1,491,170 in the year 1884. Of these 37,642 were in-door and 1,568,326 were out-door patients against 36,402 and 1,454,768 respectively in the preceding year—an increase in the total treated of 114,798—and of 1,240 among in-patients and 113,558 among out-patients. As compared with the year 1884 there has been a large increase of in-patients, but that of out-patients is not so great. Of the in-patients 27,151 were "cured," 4,241 were "relieved," 2,636 were "discharged otherwise," and 2,791 "died;" the ratio per cent. of deaths to total treated being 7·4 against 7 in 1884. The total number of beds available was 3,318, or 21 less than in the previous year. The daily average number of sick in hospital was 1,837·2 as compared with 1,772·6 in 1884. Of the total nnmber of out-door patients 344,270 were treated at civil hospitals and 1,224,056 at dispensaries against 327,128 and 1,127,640 respectively in the previous year. The daily average attendance at civil hospitals was 3,118·5 and at dispensaries 12,856·5, total 15,975·0 as compared with 3,053·6 and 11,750·2 and 14,803·8 respectively in the year 1884.

Medical officers are expected to show in their monthly statements not only the number who came under treatment but how many have been discharged, cured, relieved, absented or otherwise, or died. Now this as regards out-door patients is impossible. Out-patients frequenting dispensaries may be roughly divided into three classes: *firstly*, those suffering from slight ailments from which they would recover whether they went to the dispensary or not; *secondly*, those suffering from uncurable ailments who will not get well whether they go to the dispensary or not; *thirdly*, those who by judicious treatment are prevented growing worse, or who are decidedly relieved, and who are cured. It would in my opinion be quite sufficient if numbers only were stated without the obligation of accounting for such numbers under one or other of the heads mentioned above. In charitable hospitals and dispensaries in India, as a rule, a high rate of mortality will always be found to prevail. To them come the dregs of the population nurtured in an atmosphere of disease. To them congregate the victims of malaria, syphilis, leprosy, scurvy, and every form of zymotic malady, also of hereditary disease. If it were worth while, which it is not, instituting a comparison between the mortality of Indian and British hospitals, the former would be found the highest. But the class of patients ordinarily attending an Indian hospital is not the class of patients ordinarily attending a British hospital. For a parallel we must go to the poor law infirmaries or dispensaries of Great Britain, and there the rate of mortality would be more equal. It is not the upper section of the lower classes who ordinarily frequent Indian hospitals. It is ordinarily the lower section, represented in Great Britain by those coming under the treatment of paid poor law surgeons, and under such officials admitted into poor law infirmaries and workhouse-hospitals which do not exist in India.

It appears that small-pox was less prevalent than in the previous year, the number of patients applying for treatment being 153 against 1,099. The number of patients applying for treatment for cholera was greater than in 1884, namely, 5,360 against 1,943 in 1884. Cases are returned from all the divisions of the Presidency; 3,085 cases occurred in the Deccan, 1,146 in Sind, 612 in the Konkan (of these 242 occurred in Bombay), and 517 in Gujarat. With regard to cholera it may be mentioned that whatever views or theories medical officers hold with regard to the dissemination and origin of the disease, all are in perfect accord, that sanitary measures in their fullest sense are the great preventive means. Whether, as some would have us believe, it constantly originates in Bengal, and thence spreads westerly over the world: whether, as others think, it originates spontaneously in any country, but more frequently in the east: whether, as appears in some cases as certain as the exact sciences, it is imported from one place to another by human intercourse: or whether it can only spread in what has been called its endemic area; whichever of these view observers hold the utility of sanitary preventive measures is unquestioned. Village sanitation, however means the outlay of much money which neither the inhabitants nor the State can afford to disburse, and moreover there are many towns and villages which through defects of site, position and construction never could be thoroughly sanitated. The alternative measure is increased endeavour to instruct the people in the elements of sanitation and hygiene, which should be persistently taught in the vernacular schools.

Of malarious fevers, as usual, the most common diseases for which patients sought relief, there were 276,007 cases or 17·2 per cent. of the total treated as compared with 274,762 or 18·4 per cent. in 1884.

In this statement (III) is given the number and results of major surgical operations performed and under treatment during the year. On the 1st January there remained under treatment 152 cases, 4,068 operations were performed, making a total treated of 4,220 as compared with 4,313 in the previous year. Of these 3,512 were "cured," 285 were "relieved," 90 were "discharged otherwise," 205 "died," and 128 remained under treatment. According to provinces 1,637 were performed in the Konkan including 1,440 in Bombay City, 1,024 in the Deccan, 860 in Gujarat, 649 in Sind, and 50 in foreign institutions. total number 3,049 were performed in civil hospitals and 1,171 in dispensaries. The various reports show that there are districts in which calculus or stone in the bladder is much more common than in others. The relative frequency of the kinds of calculus also varies in different countries. Dr. H. V. Carter analysed upwards of 100 specimens in the Grant Medical College Museum, showing that the percentage of calculi of the oxalate of lime variety is 38 in India and only 16 in England. Doubtless similar differences would be found to prevail in different Indian districts as calculus depends on peculiarities of race, constitution and diet. That stone in the bladder is susceptible of relief by surgical skill; that it is very frequently cured by surgical skill; that our mode of operating is infinitely superior to that of the Native "jurrahs" who "cut on the gripe" and very often kill their patients; that the success of Indian operators is greater than that of European—are no reasons why preventive measures should not be applied; and the principal preventive measure is, as stated above, *closure* of wells. the water of which is notoriously lime-impregnated.

Of the total number of patients 734,096 were males, 284,564 females, and 587,308 children, being in the proportion of 45·7, 17·7 and 36·6 per cent. respectively as compared with 46·8, 17·3 and 35·9 in the previous year. The following table shows the ratio per cent. of men, women and children treated at the institutions in the different provinces of the Presidency:—

| Province. | Men. | Women. | Children. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Konkan | 47·7 | 18·2 | 34·1 |
| Deccan | 41·9 | 16·8 | 41·3 |
| Gujarat | 44·1 | 19·8 | 36·1 |
| Sind | 58·1 | 14·7 | 29·2 |
| Foreign | 61·5 | 20·0 | 18·5 |

8. The total income during the year under report was Rs. 11,30,170-5-10. Deducting from this the cash balance in hand on the 1st January, the net income was Rs. 10,14,360-8-3, as compared with Rs. 10.31,872-10-10 in the previous year. The amount contributed by Government was Rs. 7,80,516-7-5, and that from Local and Municipal Funds and other miscellaneous sources was Rs. 2,05,989-14-4. The expenditure, after deducting sums remitted to the Treasury on account of paying patients, &c., Rs. 17,126-2-3, and the amount invested during the year, Rs. 11,400, amounts to Rs. 9,65,445-9-2 against Rs. 10,28,243-13-8 in 1884. The decrease is under the heads Establishments, Diets, and especially under that of European medicines; there has been a slight increase of expenditure on bazaar medicines, buildings and repairs and miscellaneous charges.

During the year I inspected all the Civil Hospitals excepting those in Sind, which were inspected with his usual care by Deputy Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Deputy Surgeon-General, Sind Circle, the Civil Hospitals at Aden, which were inspected by Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, to whom my thanks are due, and the Civil Hospital, Karwar, which I could not conveniently reach, as in consequence of the British India Company not permitting their vessels to call at Karwar, there is no steam communication. As, however, when Deputy Surgeon-General of the Presidency Circle I visited Karwar annually. I am well acquainted with the locality and hospital. I also inspected a number of dispensaries (21), which I could reach on my line of tour.

I now proceed to mention the results of my inspection. Commencing with the largest hospital, the Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bombay, which was visited on various occasions and formally inspected in February, I noted various improvements which I need not mention here, as they are referred to in the abstract of the medical officers' reports. I have also to notice various wants. For instance, there are four wards remaining untiled, and tiled floors are a great gain to the sanitary well-being and satisfactory appearance of the hospital. A fumigation-room has been sanctioned, but not yet commenced; when this is added there will not be the existing necessity for destroying infected clothing. A cattle-shed is wanted in the compound for the castle supplying milk to the hospital.

The water-supply has not been satisfactory, this appearing to result from an increased city population without any adequate increase of water, leading, as Dr. Cook opines, to an increase of certain maladies.

As regards the obstetric hospital I need not comment. It has been improved, but is not what it should be, and we now look hopefully forward to the commencement and completion of the new one to which Mr. Harkinsondas Narotumdas has liberally contributed a lakh of rupees. In the meantime another female sweeper is required specially for this building.

As no one has yet offered to build a new ophthalmic hospital I may mention that here there is opportunity for beneficial expenditure. The female ward is too shut in, and not easily ventilated. The roof being iron, the interior, which must be closed to maintain comparative darkness for the benefit of the patients, becomes unberably hot. The latrines are badly placed ventilating in some directions of the wind into the hospital, while the position of the male latrine renders a walk along the whole length of the hospital necessary not always easily performed by blind or semi-blind persons. A cook-room with fire-place is required. When hot water is wanted it must either be fetched from the main hospital or heated on a charcoal *sigri* in the verandah. To provide against an intermittent water-supply a special tank should be provided for this hospital. Office, consulting room, and operating theatre, consist of one apartment, in which there are no seats for students witnessing operations.

Lastly, there are no quarters for the subordinate servants.

I was accompanied round the premises by the First Physician, Deputy Surgeon-General Cook, whose efficient management of this large hospital with its medical school has been annually acknowledged. And I have the pleasure of stating that the surgical side has not suffered in the hands of Surgeon-Major Bainbridge, who has been acting in the absence of Surgeon-Major Gray. Surgeon Hatch's work on the surgical side well supports that of the Senior Surgeon. The First Physician bears testimony to the continued services of the Sisters of all Saints and his remarks are quoted in the abstract of his report. Too great credit cannot be given to Surgeon-Major Arnott for his conduct of the obstetric institution in which various capital operations required for severe female complaints have been recently successfully performed. The Ophthalmic Surgeon, Surgeon-Major Maconachie, has attained a skill in his special department which usually causes his wards to be full of patients.

The Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital was visited several times and formally inspected in company with the Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon Carter, in February. This hospital is in excellent order, and no praise of mine can add to the reputation Brigade-Surgeon Carter has achieved for himself, both as a scientific worker and as the administrator of a hospital. He much requires a second Surgeon or other permanent addition to the staff. Other wants are wards for isolating patients, an enlargement of the dispensary, and female nurses.

The European General Hospital, Bombay, was also visited on several occasions and formally inspected in February, in company with the Acting Physician, Surgeon-Major Hojel, and the Resident Surgeon, Surgeon Baker. This hospital, as Government is aware was formerly a range of barracks, and although much has been done to render it suitable for the reception of sick, it is as a hospital altogether behind the times. The position alone is sufficient to condemn it, for on the one side is Mody Bay, the night-soil depôt, and localities from which the nuisances arise, and on the other are the railway premises from which the noise of train-shunting goes on most of the night. The female wards are the worst part of this hospital, and the place below, where the probationer nurses have rooms, is unfit for the habitation of European ladies. The old wood-work of the barracks also swarms with bugs. A new European Hospital worthy of Bombay is certainly a desideratum, and I would deprecate further expenditure of money on these old buildings, for they can never be made into the requirements of a modern hospital. As regards the conduct of the work, I consider it in excellent hands, while presided over by Surgeon-Major Hojel. As in the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital so in the European General Hospital testimony is given to the excellent service performed by the nursing sisters under the superintendence of Sister Superior Gertrude Anne. It is hoped that recent measures will result in the formation of a nursing association or school from which other institutions or private persons may be supplied with skilled nursing aid.

It affords me great satisfaction to state that with one or two comparatively trivial exceptions, disposed of departmentally, I have not had occasion to find fault with, or to reprimand, any medical officer under my administrative control. Many have performed onerous duties, some with short-handed establishments, and now I beg to mention the urgent existing necessity for an increase of the Subordinate Medical Establishment. Since the number of the establisment was fixed many new institutions have been opened, so that the calls on the department have been such that no more demands can be met, while grant of leave to subordinates has been generally difficult and in many cases quite impracticable. The necessity of increasing the establishment was brought to the notice of Government in my letter No. 6304, dated 1st December 1885.

13. I have now to add that during the year the establishments of the hospitals named have been below the sanctioned strength, there being no medical subordinate available, the result being that under the plea of extra work subordinates apply for extra allowances—

| Names of Institutions. | | What below sanctioned Strength. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Karwar ...... | 1 | Passed Pupil | or Hospital Assistant. |
| Dhulia ......... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Ratnagiri ..... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Sholapur ...... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Surat ......... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Broach ....... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Shikarpur ... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Sukkur ....... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Thana ......... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Kaira ......... | 1 | Do. | do. |
| Ahmednagar. | 1 | Do. | do. |

But even if there were the sanctioned strength of Hospital Assistants the absence of the medical pupils formerly found in every civil hospital is much felt, so that there is a general cry for compounders. This, however, I hope to meet under Government Resolution No. 4403, dated 20th November 1885, General Department.

14. A matter to which I have given considerable attention is the excessive amount of clerical work which is entailed on the establishment of civil hospitals and especially of dispensaries. Various measures have been taken which will, in some degree, diminish the amount of writing now required.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE BIRTHDAY GAZETTE.

THE natives are now becoming indifferent about the publication of the Birthday *Gazette*. The reason is obvious. Generally the *Gazette* includes names of Government officials who are probably unknown or obnoxious to the public. Private individuals of merit scarcely find a place in this document. It would appear that the fountain of honours has ceased to flow as far as these latter are concerned. Again the high honours appear to be reserved for Europeans, with perhaps a solitary exception of a rajah. The C.S.I., which was specially created for this country, is entirely withheld from the natives of the country, who have to rest contented with the insignificant and meaningless Khan Bahadur and Rao Bahadurships. The native Press raises its voice every year against this without, however, attracting any notice. The present Birthday *Gazette* contains some unnecessary, some unpleasant and some unknown names.—*Bombay Samachar*.

WE have been informed that a member of the Indian Council prevailed upon that body to set aside all the good names that were submitted by the Government of Bombay for honours this year, and got the names of two or three of his own friends instead. Our information, which is reliable, is further strengthened by the fact that for the last three years Guzerat has always been brought forward.—*Jame-Jamshed*.

### THE MATERIAL CONDITION OF INDIA.

THE absence of our effective voice in the management of public affairs is the main cause of our ruin, and as the present form of the constitution precludes us from taking an effective share in that management, it is the bounden duty of every of native of India to unite in a constitutional agitation in order to effect a radical change in the system of Government, and to avert, in time, the possible contingency of national poverty, which the present state of our condition enables us to foresee is inevitable.—*The Agriculturist's Friend.*

## ASSAULT BY A TEA PLANTER ON A COOLY.

### DEATH FROM RUPTURE OF THE SPLEEN.

THE Silchar correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:—On the 20th of August 1885, a man named Lala Mahton, who had formerly been a cooly in the service of the Indragram Tea Estate, went to Mr. R. S. Henry, the Manager, and asked to be re-engaged, and his request was granted. On the morning of the 22nd of the same month, at about 6 A.M., the said Lala Mahton came with his wife Koruni, and told Mr. Henry that he and his wife were going away. On Mr. Henry asking him what he meant by deceiving him by pretending on the 20th that he wanted to come back to the service of the garden, he made and insolent reply. Thereupon Mr. Henry gave him a slap on the cheek with his open hand and pushed him aside with his foot as he was mounting his pony. Neither slap nor push was violent enough to make Lala Mahton stagger, much less fall. Lala Mahton then walked 65 yards down to a tank and took off his clothes with the intention of bathing, but on Mr. Henry forbidding him to bathe there, and ordering him to leave the garden, Lala Mahton put on his clothes again, and came back to the road, and was walking in the direction of the cooly lines, when Mr. Henry forbade him to go there, and ordered him to leave the garden at once. Lala Mahton replied that he wanted the stick and umbrella which he had left in the lines, and Mr. Henry told him that they should be brought to him, whereupon Lala Mahton started off, apparently in a passion, saying, "I will go away," and he walked so fast that he had got about 70 yards before Mr. Henry called out to him to come back, as his stick and umbrella would be given to him. Mr. Henry than rode away to volunteer drill at Urranaband. About an hour after Mr. Henry had ridden away, Lala Mahton was seized with an epileptic fit, and died in the fit in less than half an hour after he was seized. Whilst the body was still warm, and before *rigor mortis* had set in, Dr. Cowen arrived at Indragram, and made a careful medical examination of the body. Whilst Dr. Cowen was pursuing his examination, Koruni, the widow of the deceased, who had previously been sitting among the tea plants on the side of the road near to the corpse, came up to Dr. Cowen, and on that gentleman asking her how her husband's death had happened, she replied that Mr. Henry had struck him, and after Mr. Henry had ridden away Lala Mahton had walked about in a violent passion for about an hour using abusive language, and had then suddenly fallen down in a fit, and had died shortly after his seizure. Next day, the corpse was taken to Silchar by the police, and a *post mortem* examination was held upon it by Dr. Partridge, the Civil Surgeon, who found that there were no external marks of violence, and that Lala Mahton died of rupture of the spleen, which was greatly enlarged and showed signs of disease, and that, on opening the abdomen, two pints or more of liquid blood escaped, and nearly as much more remained in the cavity of the abdomen, and that there were signs of peritonitis also, the lining membrane of the peritoneum being congested and inflamed.

Mr. Henry, having been informed by the police that he was charged with causing the death of Lala Mahton, rode in to Silchar of his own accord, and appeared before the Deputy Commissioner of Kachar, Mr. Kennedy, on the 24th of August. The Deputy Commissioner proposed to try the case on that day, but gave Mr. Henry half an hour to procure the assistance of a vakeel. On Mr. Henry appearing again before the Deputy Commissioner with a native vakeel, a postponement until the following day, was granted. On the 25th, the Deputy Commissioner, after hearing the evidence of Bulaki, the brother, and Koruni, the widow, of Lala Mahton, of Nundee, a cowherd, of Sitan, a syce, and Ramanath, a chowkidar, all except Sitan being in the service of the Indragram Tea Estate, decided in his written judgment that Mr. Henry was not responsible for Lala Mahton's death, and that he was guilty only of a very slight and petty assault which, under ordinary circumstances, would have had no result, it merely consisting of a slap on the cheek with the open hand, and a push with the side of the foot, neither of which had left any mark upon the body. But though the Deputy Commissioner held that Mr. Henry was not responsible for the death he fined him one hundred rupees, because Lala Mahton had died.

Now swift justice is a very good thing, but swift and sure is better. Mr. Kennedy, in his hurry to do what he erroneously thought to be justice, omitted to examine the two most material witnesses in the case, namely, Dr. Partridge, the Civil Surgeon, who held the *post mortem* examination, and Dr. Cowen, the Doctor, who saw the corpse whilst it was still warm, and before *rigor mortis* had set in. Therefore, on the 7th of January 1886, the High Court quashed the decision of the Deputy Commissioner, and directed him to commit Mr. Henry for trial to the Court of Session. Now, if Mr. Kennedy had examined Drs. Partridge and Cowen, their evidence would have been, with the record of the case sent up to the High Court, and I venture to say that, after a perusal of the evidence of those two gentlemen, no Judge of the High Court would have ordered Mr. Henry to be committed to the Court of Session for trial on a charge of having caused the death of Lala Mahton; for their evidence, given in the Court of Session on the 4th instant, clearly proves that Lala Mahton's death was not caused, and could not have been caused, by the slap on the face with the open hand and the push with the side of the foot on the buttock inflicted upon him by Mr. Henry.

In compliance with the order of the High Court, dated the 7th of January, the Deputy Commissioner committed Mr. Henry to the Court of Session for trial, and the Sessions Judge fixed the 3rd of May for that trial. Accordingly, on the 3rd instant, the case came on for hearing in Silchar. The prosecution was conducted by the Government pleader of Sylhet, who was sent to Silchar for that purpose, because, it is supposed, he was considered more learned in the law than the Government pleader of Silchar. If that was the idea with which he was entrusted with the conduct of the prosecution, he must have sadly disappointed the expectations of those who sent him, for, though he was more bumptious, he certainly did not display more forensic ability than his brother Government pleader of Silchar.

The accused, being a European British subject, was tried by a jury, consisting of five jurors. The case lasted two days-and-a-half, and was decided principally upon the evidence of Drs. Partridge and Cowen, both of whom proved that the slap with the open hand and push with the side of the foot proved and admitted, were utterly insufficient to cause a rupture of the spleen; that, if they had caused such a rupture as that displayed by the *post mortem* examination, Lala Mahton could not have walked the distance, or undergone the exertion, or have lived so long after the infliction of the slap and push, as the evidence proved he did. That, therefore, up to the period of time immediately preceding the fit with which the witnesses deposed that Lala Mahton was seized, the rupture of the spleen had not occurred.

Further, that Lala Mahton's spleen was so enlarged and diseased that either the fall, when he was seized with the fit or the intense muscular straining during the fit was sufficient to rupture such a spleen, and that the rapidity with which death ensued after the spleen had been ruptured by the fit had been caused by sudden and rapid effusion of blood into the cavity of the abdomen. No reliance could be placed upon the evidence of Bulaki, the brother, and Koruni, the widow, of the deceased, because they contradicted themselves and one another, and denied that they gave the evidence recorded in their depositions before the Deputy Commissioner. Nandu, Sital, and Ramanath deposed to only the one slap on the cheek with the open hand, and the one push with the side of the foot upon the buttock, Sital and Ramanath deposed to the exertion undergone by Lala Mahton after the slap and push, and Dr. Cowen deposed to the account given by Koruni of the exertion undergone by her husband before he was seized with the fit, and his fall when he was seized by it. All these points were prominently brought to the notice of the jury by the English pleader for the defence, and the result was that, after retiring for a short time, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty upon every charge in the indictment, namely, not guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, not guilty of grievous hurt, and not guilty of hurt. Mr. Henry was, therefore, discharged.

Some people thought, and, I am afraid, some people wished, that the jury would bring in a verdict of guilty on the third charge, namely, "Voluntarily causing hurt," punishable under section 333 of the Indian Penal Code, with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees; but I am utterly at a loss to understand how any one could think or wish Mr. Henry to suffer such punishment, or any part of it, for all he had done to an impertinent cooly, the more especially as the trial before the Sessions Court had already cost Mr. Henry nearly a thousand rupees, to say nothing of distress of mind

The hardness of this case consists in this, that Mr. Henry has had to suffer great mental distress and pecuniary loss because Mr. Kennedy failed to examine Partridge and Cowen, and record their evidence at the trial of Mr. Henry held by himself on the 25th of August, and that there are no means whereby Mr. Henry can recover from Mr. Kennedy, or from the Chief Commissioner. whose deputy Mr. Kennedy is, the amount of the pecuniary loss which Mr. Kennedy's blunder has caused him to suffer. But that does not so much matter, because the well-known generosity of those two gentlemen will doubtless prompt them of their own accord to repay Mr. Henry the pecuniary loss, and to deeply regret the mental distress which Mr. Kennedy's omission has caused him to suffer. When this is done, I will inform you of it.

## ADVENTURE WITH A TIGER.

A SPORTING clergyman of Rampur Beauleah has slain a tiger. The account of the battle is given in the *Englishman*:—

A short time ago complaints were brought in by the villagers to the north and west of the cutcheries of the ravages that were being committed among their cattle by a couple of "baugs," and some of the Europeans of the district, officials and planters, more than once went out on "hathis" in the hope of holding a summary court-martial on the delinquents, but only succeeded in serving summonses for personal attendance on one of them, to whom Lynch law was promptly administered by a gentleman of Surdah. The other defendant did not appear, and continued its little game for some time undisturbed. One afternoon, a villager came in with "khubber" that the tiger had again turned up, and the medical Padre Saheb, to whom the villager came at once, started off on horseback, taking with him his double barrelled breech-loading smoothbore and a supply of bulletted cartridges. After a ride of some six miles in the direction indicated by the villagers of Damcoorah, who said there was a fresh kill under a bush, he caught sight of the tiger among some grass jungle not far off, where it was enjoying a roll in the grass, making a continued growling noise, and unconscious apparently of the approach of horse and rider. It did not take long to wheel round and ride away from such close proximity to select a big tree close to the kill, and commanding a full view of the path along which the tiger was likely to return at sunset to the kill, and to take up position, among the branches, with the man who gave the news, the horse and syce having been sent away to a distance.

Position had not been taken more than about twenty minutes, when the Padre Saheb saw the tiger leisurely trotting along the path, a long way off, and turned his back on the sight, to calm the excitement he felt taking hold of him. On looking round again in a few minutes, he saw the tiger at a distance of about 30 yards from the tree, still leisurely wending its way towards the kill, and just at that moment, its attention was attracted to something in the distance, and it lifted its head to look at it, thus presenting a full profile to the watcher, who at once fired, and hit the tiger just behind the right ear. The result was that the animal at once rolled over on its side and lay with its body motionless, and apparently paralysed, the head only continuing to move with nervous twitches, but without making any sound. To make assurance doubly sure, the Padre Saheb fired another bullet, which entered the mouth, knocking out one of the canine teeth, and coming out through the brain, at the top of the head, and yet another through the heart of the animal, and then descended from his perch, and proceeded to examine the tiger which was lying exactly 35 paces from the tree.

The first bullet was found to have pierced through the nerve centre or connecting and between the brain and the cerebellum, (medulla oblongata) which, of course, accounted for the apparent paralysis of the body. Arrangements were made for carting in the carcase, which was that of a well-marked middle aged tigress, measuring nine feet from nose to tip of tail, and thereafter the due solemnities of skinning, securing claws, etc., were gone through, admiring crowds of natives having meanwhile flocked from the neighbouring cutcheries and villages.

The whole adventure, from the time of starting on horseback to the return in time for tea, did not occupy more than about three hours. The skin is being seasoned for preservation, and the claws for mounting, and the skeleton, with the head complete, will be cleaned and properly set up as soon as it has been buried long enough. The Padre Saheb some time ago disposed of a troublesome full-sized leopard in much the same way, and its skin and claws are in his possession as trophies.

## THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—"Fortune has a wonderful way of seconding those who are pitchforked into high places that afford them an opportunity of forcing themselves on the notice of the dispensers of honours; and it can hardly be supposed that Mr. Grant Duff feels so confident of a peerage that he would refuse the not inconsiderable personal distinction of the G. C. S. I. It may be assumed, therefore, that that honour has not been offered to him. And the reason is not far to seek. He has diligently advertised himself by speeches and minutes as a "Governor every inch" who has seen and done more than any predecessor of his in office. But these efforts have failed of their object. The India Office has been worried by appeals against his ill-advised proceedings; and what with this scandal and that, it seems to have arrived at the general conclusion that no one in the Madras Presidency is deserving of the bestowal of a mark of Her Majesty's favour. Surgeon-General Furnell receives the Companionship of the Indian Empire; but this, we suspect, is chiefly attributable to the circumstance of his being a nephew-in-law of the recently deceased, and very influential Sir Erskine May. Otherwise no Madras name appears in the list of Brithday Honours. Mr. Carmichael, the late Senior Member of Council, sees the K.C.S.I. that was made available by the death, a month ago, of Sir William Robinson, go to Mr. W. C. Plowden, his junior by a year, who did not attain a rank before retirement similar to what he himself filled; and Mr. Forster Webster, the Chief Secretary of the Madras Government, and the *alter ego* of the Madras Governor, is passed over for the C. S. I. by Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary of the Government of India, who is his junior by five years in the gradation list. And the exclusion of Madras names is not confined to European officials. The appointment of Mr. Ramiengar, C.S.I., Dewan of Travancore, to the K.C.S.I., instead of the Nawab of Dacca would have been welcomed in this Presidency; but Mr. Ramiengar is a caste-fellow of many of those officials in the Tanjore District who were lately declared by the Government to have been guilty of universal and "utter corruption." Not the least progressive and conspicuous province in the Presidency has been described as a sink of iniquity by the Government, and the India Office may be excused if it assumes that the mal-administration which is responsible for the alleged state of Tanjore, may have led to kindred degradation in other localities. The Government overlooked the little fact that in proportion as it succeeded in blackening the character of Tanjore and Madura, in that proportion would its own failure as a Government be gauged at Westminster. A year ago the C. I. E. was awarded to Mr. Hamnett, a member of the Eurasian community, in recognition of his excellent services as Registrar General of Assurances. Since then the Volunteer movement has been re-vivified in India, and the Madras Volunteer Guards, as the oldest and the most efficient Volunteer Corps in the country, has done itself honour. The bestowal of the C. I. E. upon Lieut.-Colonel Scharlieb would have been a judicious acknowledgment of his services of twenty-six years' duration with the regiment, and would have tended to encourage the patriotic ardour which prompted so many civilians to arm themselves for "defence not defiance" during the critical negotiations with Russia."

## FRANCE AND THE SHAN STATES.

SOME few months ago the French Government, through its Chargé d'affaires at Bangkok, made proposals for the establishment of a Vice-Consulate at Luang Prabang, a town which has been described by a French writer as the chief place of Northern Indo-China. As there was at the time not a single Frenchman permanently resident in the place, and there were no French interests discernible to the naked eye which called for any protection, it seemed rather difficult at first sight to understand what was the need for any such functionary. And to the demand for an *exequatur*, the Siamese Government replied by the very natural query "*Cui bono?*" The answer was of course that the French are the best judges of their own interests; and so conclusive did this argument appear at the Quai d'Orsay, that without waiting for any approval on the part of the authorities at Bangkok, the Foreign Office in Paris took "French leave," and sent off a person to take possession of the new post. How this gentleman has got on in Siam we are not yet informed; but there is no reason to doubt the policy of the step so brusquely taken by the French Government. For, though there may be no good to be done just now at Luang Prabang, there is plenty of mischief to be made; and this to a well-regulated French mind offers more attractions than any amount of humdrum diplomatic well-doing. The Siamese Government is perfectly well aware what the "game" of the French is at Luang Prabang. If ever they had any doubts about it—which is unlikely—these must have been quite cleared away by the publication of a lengthy Report made to the Chamber of Deputies in the early part of 1885. This plainspoken document, upon which we had occasion to make a few remarks at the time, sets forth somewhat naively the aspirations of the more adventurous French politicians in what they like to call the Indo-Chinese peninsula. And it is by a few quotations from it that one can arrive most certainly at a knowledge of what is meant by the little move played or about to be played at Luang Prabang.

One of the most encouraging remarks made in the Report was to the effect that "Luang Prabang is too far from Bangkok for the Siamese authority there to be efficacious or menacing," which means that in the constant struggle urged by French Consular authorities against the local power, the former would often be able to defeat or defy the latter, or at least do a good deal of that bullying and baiting which is of the essence of Republican diplomacy in semi-civilized countries. But in these amiable endeavours the new Vice-Consul will have valuable allies. For on the west Luang Prabang touches the Shan States, with the princes of which its Governor or "King" has those conveniently "ill-defined relations" which French as well as Russian diplomatists know well how to utilize. These Shan States are in a chronically "troubled" condition; and by siding first with one of them and then with another, an intelligent and active Vice-Consul, harassed by no ill-judged sentiment of respect for established authorities, would be able to keep on foot a very fair amount of sedition or disloyalty. There is indeed already in existence in the Shan States of this district an organized confederation known as the Chip Song Pannas, forming a sort of focus of disorder; and according to the Report it would be well to reorganize this handy institution and make Luang Prabang the headquarters thereof. Then, too, there are the Hoas. These are the worthies who put their spoke in the wheel some time ago, when, according to French-written history, the Annamites were comfortably "absorbing" Luang Prabang, but fled before the terror created by these reckless depredators, leaving them to be dealt with by the Siamese authorities, who, as the Report regretfully states, sent an expedition against them, and thereby tightened the bonds which hold the district in subjection to its lawful rulers. But the expedition has not yet returned; the Hoas still abound, if they do not exactly flourish, and they may be still of much use. France has not forgotten (any more than the rest of Europe) the Kroumir tribes in Tunis, and (unlike Europe) is blind to the fact that the excuse they furnished for an act of wanton aggression furnishes a possible precedent for similar escapades in the future. Lastly, at Muong Nam, within easy reach of Luang Prabang, lives a "king" who is believed in Paris to be capable *á un moment donné* of causing some trouble to his Siamese Majesty. Will it not be for France to "give the moment"? Undoubtedly; and who so likely to be a good judge as to the opportuneness of the moment as a Vice-Consul telegraphing from Luang Prabang?

It would be very pleasant if out of any old records, or by means of other evidence having a semblance of weight, there could be built up a theory that this place, together with some of the neighbouring district, belongs of right to Annam or Tonquin or any other country protected by France. And the muniment-room at Hué is being ransacked diligently for proofs of some such title in the distant past. But in the meantime the pretensions of the Quai d'Orsay are limited to the rather unsatisfactory assertion that the King of Luang Prabang "seems to" pay tribute to Hué "either directly or through the Governor of Nghian." Less is evidently expected from the search amongst mouldy archives at Hué than from the praiseworthy "expansiveness" of the Annamite proper, upon which the Report lays much stress. If the Hoas should cease to trouble, Annamese settlers will perhaps again begin the congenial work of "absorbing" Luang Prabang, and their tendency to do so will be much assisted by the fact, fully admitted in the Report, that Annam under French protection is very much the reverse of a paradise to live in. Some hundred miles down the left bank of the river Mikong it is true that there is a well-defined story of native villages and districts which were tributary to Annam, until in the wars concluded in 1830 they were completely secured to Siam. But these are too far off from the new Vice-Consul to be of much use in undermining either the Siamese title or the Siamese authority over them. A more promising field of operations is offered higher up the river, where it makes a big angle towards the west towards Chieng Mai. It is at this point, if the Report is to be believed, that will be fought out the struggle between "the two Powers which are disputing with one another for predominance in Indo-China." And Luang Prabang, only a few miles to the east, after being duly "Annamized" for a few years, would form a suitable half-way house or base of communication for a French force advancing to the fray.

But, after all, it is as a trade-centre that Luang Prabang can be painted in the most attractive colors to the eyes of faith turned upon it by the advocate of a policy of adventure. The products of the Shan States to the north and of the Lao country further south no longer trickling down towards Bangkok, but pouring themselves into the "chief place of Northern Indo-China," and thence finding their way either down the great river or across fine roads (visible to the same eye of faith) into Tonquin and Annam, make up a pleasant foreground enough, whether contemplated by the politician with limited geographical knowledge, the *bourgeois* colonist, or even the convicts and recidivists which the paternal Government kindly proposes to employ in the making of the said projected roads. Unfortunately those who know anything of the river Mekong know that, far from being a navigable stream, it is much more effectually barred by rapids than the Congo. And those who have any experience of French enterprise in Indo-China are obliged to confess that the natives do not love the *entrepreneurs*. There many be some doubt as to which are the most hated—the missionaries who combine a very small inkling of the Jesuit and the naturalist with a large leavening of the spy, or the consular officials who are so very unlike missionaries, or the traders who want to take so much and give so very little. But as to the detestation which they all inspire in the native mind no one need be in any doubt. Moreover, there are other reasons besides the rapids and the want of roads and the extortions of French custom-houses why the products of Lao and the Shan States should not go to the east. For many ages the caravans and elephants have followed the same lines which long experience has shown to be the best, and which lead down to the Menam River and thence to the Siamese Capital. It is possible to improve these roads quiet as quickly as to make new ones towards the east; and the operation would be certainly remunerative, instead of only problematically so. It is probable, therefore, that the Vice-Consul rusticated to Luang Prabaug will, as far as the Lao trade is concerned, sit expecting as the Mekong runs down to the sea; but it—the trade—rolls, and will roll, perennially along the old paths to Bangkok. The commercial plea for French obtrusiveness in Lao is, in short, all nonsense. But the Vice-Consul will have, as above shown, plenty of other things to keep him occupied at Luang Prabang, and, if he is like most French Vice-Consuls we have heard of, these latter will appear to him much the more diverting subjects of attention.—*Saturday Review.*

## THE PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper has been published containing "certain Acts relating to the Parliament of Ireland." The Acts in question are four in number, all passed by Parliament last century. The first Act is dated 1719, and declares that, whereas the House of Lords of Ireland have assumed to themselves power to correct the decrees of the Courts of Justice in Ireland, the kingdom of Ireland is subordinate unto and dependent upon the Imperial Crown of Great Britain as being inseparably united and annexed thereunto. The next Act is that of 1782, which established "Gratan's Parliament." It is in form extremely brief, merely repealing the above-mentioned Act of George I. In the next year a further Act was passed, for removing all doubts concerning the exclusive rights of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland in matters of legislation and judicature and for preventing any writ of error or appeal from any of the Courts in that kingdom from being heard in any of the Courts of Great Britain. A clause in this Act declares that the right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by the King and the Parliament of that kingdom is, and always shall be, unquestioned and unquestionable. The same freedom in judicature is declared as in legislation. The fourth Act is the Act of Union, dated the 2nd of July 1800.

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## EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY SQUABBLE.

AN extraordinary case is pending in the Yorkville Police Court (New York). H. Mason Raborg, twenty-two years old, a member of the New York Athletic Club, is held in 1,000 dlrs. bail for examination on the charge of perjury, preferred by his father, Dr. Samuel A. Raborg, a well-known physician The case is the outgrowth of a family feud, arising from the attempt of the young man and his sister Nannie, two years his junior, to secure possession of their brother and sister, Samuel A., jr., and Mary Anita, aged respectively nine and eleven years, who are living with their father and stepmother at the Albany Flats, Broadway and Fifty-first street. When young Raborg attained his majority in 1884 he made application to the Surrogate to be appointed guardian of the minor children of Dr. Raborg. He said that his father was an habitual drunkard and addicted to the use of chloral and opium and incapable of taking care of his children and incompetent to administer the property which their mother had bequeathed them. Prior to this Dr. Raborg had lived in luxurious style at No. 36 West Fiftieth street and enjoyed a yearly income from his practise of 12,000 dlrs. to 15,000 dlrs.

The application has twice been before Surrogate Rollins, who has each time decided in favor of the son's appointment as guardian. Pending an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court a stay was granted under which Dr. Raborg retains the custody of his children. The father's allegations are based on the statements contained in young Raborg's affidavits and testimony sworn to in the proceedings in the Surrogate's Court. These Dr. Raborg denies in toto, and has a mass of affidavits by domestics, personal friends and acquaintances to disprove the charges, and relies on personal testimony to establish a complete vindication.

He applied to Foreman Fosdick, of the March Grand Jury, to have these witnesses heard to sustain his charge that H. Mason Raborg had committed perjury in swearing away his character. Mr. Fosdick referred him to Assistant District-Attorney Davis, who sent Dr. Raborg with a personal note to Police Justice Andrew D. White, who was then holding the Yorkville Court. After some delay young Raborg was arrested for perjury April, 3. Nearly a week later there was a private hearing, and Judge White postponed the examination after taking the papers. Since then all efforts on the part of Dr. Raborg to press the case have been futile.

Dr. Raborg is a native of Maryland, and was not much more than a boy when he joined the first regiment of that State that became a part of the Confederate forces in Virginia. Afterwards, when ordered to hospital service, he met Matilda Mason, to whom he was married in 1862. She was a cousin of Confederate Commissioner Mason, who was arrested with John H. Slidell on the steamer Trent during the war. Mrs. Raborg was also a cousin of Miss Emily Mason, who is well known to all Americans who have visited Paris. The Raborgs continued to live in Atlanta, where one child was born, until the arrival of Gen. Sherman in that city in July, 1864, when they were compelled to go to Savannah.

There the doctor established a large practice, but their marital relations were not pleasant, and in 1864 Mrs. Raborg deserted him and came to New York. After a separation for some time when she was taken ill she wrote for her husband to join her, promising that there would be no more estrangements. Dr. Raborg protested against his sister-in-law, Maria J. C. Mason, living with them, as he claimed that she had been the cause of all the family troubles. But she finally became a member of the household, and continued until the time of her death in 1882. During her last illness the doctor says he devoted all his time to her, and this attention became so taxing as to affect his health and cause him to be irritable at times. It was shortly after Maria's death that Dr. Raborg paid a short visit to his sister at Quogue, L. I., in the hope of recuperating. On his return his wife would not see him, and while resting in his room a man called upon him and said he had a warrant for his arrest. Without questioning the man's authority, but unable to find out the charge against him, Dr. Raborg asked permission to communicate with friends. Messages he sent to them were not delivered, but Father Brady, of the Paulist Fathers, of whose church his family were members, visited him, and, acting on his counsel's advice, he permitted himself to be driven away in a coach, as he had been given to understand, to meet friends. He was driven to St. Vincent's Hospital, and there locked up in an iron cell for four days. The only explanation for this treatment that he could get was that his son had alleged that he was suffering from delirium tremens. His escape was made with the assistance of Michael Dowd, a professional nurse. Subsequently Dowd made affidavit to the following:

On Oct. 9, 1882, I was called by the Sister and told to stay with and mind a gentleman who had just come in. This gentleman was Dr. Samuel A. Raborg, as I found out afterwards. I was told by the Sister to keep a close eye on the patient and not to leave the room, and she gave me the impression that the patient might become violent at any time. I was so much alarmed by fear of sudden violence from the patient that I did not close an eye that night. During all this time the doctor was as quiet and peaceable as he could be, and I could see nothing wrong with him at all. I have often seen many insane patients, particularly on Ward's Island, and I have seen many patients with delirium tremens, and I solemnly say that Dr. Samuel A. Raborg had no sign of either such conditions. He seemed to me to feel that a great wrong had been done him, and was very anxious to get out of the hospital. He told me constantly that no attention was paid to his letters and telegrams, and he did not think they were sent. From close observation of the doctor during and since his incarceration at St. Vincent's Hospital, I have seen no difference in his conduct as a gentleman, and from the first I could see no reason why the doctor was put in the hospital, but suppose it was for some family reason of which I know nothing and do not care to know.

Dr. Raborg never saw his wife after that, for she went to live with relatives in Maryland, where she died in 1884. She had taken their five children with her, one of whom subsequently died. But Dr. Raborg took the two youngest children home to this city with him and they have since lived under his roof.

When he came to New York in 1866 he had little money, but out of his prosperous practice he was able to make a beautiful home for his family and purchase the houses Nos. 261 and 267 West Fifty-second street. These were deeded to his wife, and on her death, when she left them to her children, the doctor insisted that his son H. Mason Raborg should not come in for a share of the property. The father claimed that he had been extravagant and had not made the best of the opportunities afforded him for a good education. He had been sent to Paris, where he lived three years under the care of Miss Emily Mason, and on his return was at Georgetown College for three and a half years. Dr. Raborg wished the younger children to have the property, and in addition offered to make a home for them. The application of the son to be appointed guardian was made in December, 1884, and Surrogate Rollins gave him the custody of the two minor children and their property. Dr. Raborg applied for a rehearing, and after long delays the Surrogate on Feb. 3 last reported that he would not change his decision. In the mean time Dr. Raborg has married again, and little Samuel and Anita are living with him.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A TELEGRAM from Adelaide to the *Age* (Melbourne), dated the 22nd ult. says:—A shocking railway accident occurred on Wednesday evening at the works on the Hergott and Strangways railway line resulting in five men being killed and three wounded, though not seriously. About eight o'clock, an engine, with eleven trucks in front, on which were about thirty ballast pit men, had reached an embankment about 38 miles from Hergott, when some cattle belonging to Mr. Russell, of Mundowdla, were noticed on the line, but not soon enough to avert a disaster. Three head of cattle were killed, and seven trucks thrown off the line. Five men, named Russell, Ryan, Clifton, Owens and Smith were killed instantaneously. Guard Corbett, who was on the first truck, was thrown several yards, the truck falling over him. Still he escaped without a scratch, though the men sitting on each side of him were killed. Some of the bodies were fearfully mangled. The wounded and dead were brought to the resident engineer's camp. The spot where the accident happened is a deep hollow shaded by the Finnis Hills, and the moon not having risen the cattle were not seen till the train, which was said to be travelling at about 12 miles an hour was nearly on them. Some of the men were thrown right down the bank a height of over 20 feet and yet escaped with only a shaking. The unfortunate fellows who were killed were all under the overturned trucks, which have been greatly damaged.

The inquest on the bodies took place yesterday when the jury returned the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that the deaths of the men Russell, Ryan, Clifton, Owens and Smith were the result of injuries received by trucks overturning caused by cattle straying on the railway line. We consider that no blame is attachable to anyone, and that all means possible were taken by the railway officials for the relief of the sufferers. We wish to add that a brighter light should be put at the head of the train than the ordinary guards lamp." The coroner, jurymen and witnesses gave the fees to which they were entitled, towards a fund for the relief of the families of the deceased men.

From the meagre information to hand, it appears that the engine was pushing the trucks, and the resident engineer states he will in future put trucks behind the engines of all trains taking men home at night. Where the collision occurred two falling gradients of 1 in 30 meet on a bank 20 feet high, running over a swamp at the north side of Finnis Hill. The gradient down which the unfortunate train went was only about a quarter of a mile long, but at the lowest point, where the curve commenced, and the trucks went off at a tangent, about twenty cattle were herding on the spur at the east end of the bank, and three were knocked over by the train, the leading truck being pushed for 20 yards off the rails before overturning down the bank. Six others followed suit. All the men killed were lying close to the rails, and many of those who escaped owe their deliverance to having been jerked clear of the wreck. Rats being very numerous, two watchers had to be placed to attend over the remains. All the men seem to have been killed on the spot when the trucks overturned. The lower part of Russell's body was cut to pieces, and Ryan was severely crushed on his left thigh, the shock probably causing a quick death. Smith's head was crushed to atoms, and Owen's head nearly severed from his body. Clifton was the least injured of any, but his skull was fractured. Smith and Owen came from the Peninsula. The latter leaves a wife and family. All the deceased have been for some time employed on the works, but few particulars are obtainable of relatives. Corbett is doing well in the hospital, though he has some very ugly scalp and other wounds. Fred. Carline and Lucas only very slightly injured. Not a bone has been broken in any survivor, though all were hurled from the trucks. Some where thrown as far as 20 feet, having most miraculous escapes. Had the train been on a straight line instead of on a curve it is believed the trucks would not have left the rails. The engine did not go off the rails. Many of the men feel stiff and shaken up, but it is confidently believed that no more will experience any evil effects. The catastrophe has practically stopped work on the line, but a large gang is now repairing damages under Mr. Mann's directions.

## BYGONE SHOWS.

MR. EDMOND YATES, in the course of an interesting article in the *Fortnightly Review*, says:—Albert Smith was a man of good parts, fair education, and indomitable industry. Born at Chertsey, in 1816, the son of a country doctor, educated at Merchant Tailors' School, and trained for the medical profession at the Hôtel Dieu in Paris, and at the Middlesex Hospital (where he took the Midwifery Prize), he commenced life as an assistant to his father at Chertsey, and for some years underwent all the drudgery attendant upon a country parochial practice. During these years, however, he lightened his labours by venturing upon the fascinating career of literature. Worthy Mr. John Timbs, then conducting the *Mirror*, published by Mr. Limbird in the Strand, made the young writer welcome in its pages; he was one of the earliest recruits to the staff of *Mr. Punch*, and to *Bentley's Miscellany*; he soon became a looked-for contributor. Then he settled in London, first at 14, and after at 12, Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road, turned his lancet into a steel pen, and devoted himself entirely to his new calling. He wrote novels. "The Adventures of Mr. Ledbury," "The Scattergood Family," "Christopher Tadpole," "The Pottleton Legacy," and others, evincing powers of humerous observation and description, which are read to this day. He wrote dramas, adapted Dickens's Christmas Books for the Lyceum, and for the same company, then including the Keeleys, Frank Matthews, Alfred Wigan, &c., wrote some excellent burlesques. He was the dramatic critic of the *Illustrated London News*, the editor of the *Man in the Moon*, and a constant provider of buffo songs for the famous John Parry. A year or two previous to his Egyptain Hall venture, he had gone round the provinces with a lecture called "The Overland Route," founded on his own experiences in a recent rapid run to Constantinople, and met with much success. But Mont Blanc was the passion of Albert Smith's life; he had read about it and loved it in his earliest childhood, and with it all the eventual success of his career was destined to be connected. While still a child, he produced from the various descriptions he had read a small moving panorama of the horrors pertaining to the ascent; and this, he says, "I so painted up and exaggerated in my enthusiasm that my little sister—who was my only audience, but a most admirable one, for she cared not how often I exhibited it—would become quite pale with fright." This little panorama was the germ of that entertainment which for nearly ten years was one of the chief attractions of London, and which produced a fair fortune for its originator. Years after, while grinding away at his country practice, Albert Smith routed out his old panorama, copied all the pictures on a larger scale, compiled a lecture from Auldjo and De Saussure, and, with the combination, diverted the members of various suburban literary institutions. "I recollect," he wrote, "how my brother and I used to drive our four-wheeled chaise across the country, with Mont Blanc on the back seat, and how we were received usually with the mistrust attaching to wandering professors by the man who swept out the Town Hall or the Athenæum, or wherever the institutions might be located." One of his first dramatic efforts, too, was to translate the French drama *La Grace de Dieu*, under the name of *Pearl of Chamouni*, for one of the London minor theatres. On August 1, 1851, Albert Smith left London for Chamouni, and on the 12th of that month he made the ascent of Mont Blanc, in company with three young gentlemen from Oxford, who had formed a reading party at Ouchy, and one of whom was the Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, now Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington. These young men were in full athletic training, and to them the ascent, though nothing like such a commonplace affair as it has now become, was comparatively easy. But to Albert Smith, short, stout, and middle aged, it was a very different matter. His performance, it was whispered amongst the illnatured, was less like that of the leaping chamois than that of a sack of oats which is lifted from the wagon to the granary by means of a crane; for on approaching the summit he was so exhausted by fatigue and so "blown" that he was literally hauled up the *calotte* by the united efforts of the guides. However, there he was on the summit of Mont Blanc. The dearest wish of his life was realised, and he at once proceeded to turn it to account as best he might. First, he wrote an elaborate and most interesting account of the expedition, which was originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*, much of it afterwards being reproduced in the lecture. Then he took the large room in the Egyptain Hall, in Piccadilly, and had it fitted up to represent parts of a Swiss village, with buildings of the actual size very carefully copied from Bernese models. The proscenium facing the audience was an exact representation of a two-storied *châlet*, with its projecting eaves, its lightly carved balcony, and its green shutters to the windows. Just behind it, to the right, was a moss of rockwork, down which tumbled a stream of water, working a little mill-wheel, and falling into a tiny lake, with lilies floating on it, and framed with admirably imitated heaths and Alpine plants. On the right hand, close by the entrance of the audience, was a portion of another *châlet*, supposed to be an *estaminet*, with its projecting transparent lamp with "Café Billard" and the usual crossed cues duly inscribed thereon. Facing this, on the other side of the room, was a portion of a frame house, supposed to represent a village shop for the sale of Swiss carvings and curious alpenstocks, &c. Across the front of the principal *châlet* was one of those mottoes usually carved on the Bernese cottages; in this instance it was *Rede Wenig, Rede Wahr*; *Brauche Wenig, Zahle Baar*, which may be translated, "Speak little, Truth say; Want little, Cash pay:" the latter part of the motto setting forth the consistent rule of life of the entertanier. On the left-hand side of the *châlet* was a small door, through which Albert Smith made his appearance, to find himself on the narrowest of platforms, having in front of him a small veiled pianette, on the top of which stood a model of a diligence, a set of mule bells, a horn, and other things which he made use of in his lecture. This pianette is now in the possession of Mr. Arthur Cecil. The comfort of the audience was attended to with scrupulous care. The room was carpeted, the chairs comfortable, and, when once the entrance-fee was paid, no further charge was made for programmes or cloak-room. Visitors to the area, or two-shilling portion of the hall, were treated with as much courtesy as the occupants of the stalls in this matter, each seat being duly railed off. In return for this consideration, Mr. Albert Smith exacted from his patrons a strict compliance with certain regulations which he had framed. Albert Smith was excessively annoyed by the entrance of any person after the entertainment had commenced. He was, indeed, singularly sensitive to anything which savoured of interruption. One evening when I was present a man in the gallery commenced cracking nuts. I saw Albert Smith wince at the first crack; he hesitated and looked up at the spot whence the noise proceeded, but the cracking continued. At the third nut he looked round at the body of the audience, shrugged his shoulders, and said in a querulous tone, "I really wish that gentleman had finished his dessert before he came here." Before describing the entertainment let me picture the entertainer. A man of barely middle height, thick-set, broad-shouldered, and stout. He had a fine head, with keen gray eyes, pleasant in expression and full of sly humour, an aquiline nose, and a mouth hidden under his heavy moustache and large full brown beard. His voice was high and flute-y, but very clear and audible; he played and sang by ear, but quite sufficiently well for his purpose. His manner of delivery was excellent, easy without being vulgar, and familiar but never presuming. No man ever more thoroughly understood his position and the terms on which he and his audience lived together; while acknowledging their support, he never failed to convey, when occasion required, that he felt he gave them their *quid pro quo*, and that there was no question of gratitude on either side. The Mont Blanc entertainment ran with extraordinary success for more than six years, when Albert Smith, feeling the necessity for a change, rather for himself than his audience, started in July 1858 on a hurried visit to the Celestial Empire, and in the following autumn commenced a new lecture, entitled "China." The experiment was a success, though it never had the vitality or "go" of the old one; but early in its second season Albert Smith was seized with an illness which precluded him from proceeding with his performance, and prostrated him for some three weeks. He partially recovered, and too speedily resumed his work; for in the spring of the next year he was again attacked, and died on Wednesday, May 23, 1860, within twenty-four hours of entering on his forty-fourth birthday.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th May 1886.

*Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ................ | 29·687 |
| Temperature of the Air ................ | 86·8 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ................ | 80·3 |
| Dew Point ................ | 78·1 |
| Relative humidity of Air ................ | ·757 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10). | 7·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .. | 90·4 |
| Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ... | 83·4 |
| General Directions of Wind* ................ | S, SSW, SW. |
| Movement of wind in 24 hours* ................ | 420 |

* From midnight to midnight.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Kairos, 1,911 tons, Capt T. Liddle, sails to-day for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE ship Aldborough, 1,424 tons, Capt. H. Trunks, sails to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Sportsman, 1,281 tons, Capt. G. Russell, sails to-day for Port Said and Gibraltar with a general cargo.

THE s.s. Abergeldie, 1,878 tons, Capt. James Murray, sailed yesterday for Naples ond Civita Vechia with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Pachumba, 540 tons, Capt. C. R. Kendall, arrived in harbour on the 30th ulto. from Kurrachee (27th May), with a general cargo and with Mr. Griffin and 63 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Taif, 876 tons, Capt. H. Schumacker, arrived in harbour on the 30th ulto., from Jeddah, (May 13th), with a general cargo and 82 deck passengers. She is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Str. Agra, 1,235 tons, Capt. W. Magor, arrived in harbour on the 30th ulto. from Calcutta (2nd May), with a general cargo and 109 deck passengers.

THE ship County of Caithness, 1,631, tons, Capt. R. Duncanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (24 Feby.), with a cargo of 2,348 tons coal. She is consigned to Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship Celtic Chief, 1,749 tons, Capt. T. S. Tupman, arrived in harbour on the 30th ulto. from Rio De Janeiro (April 1st) in ballast. She is consigned to Wallace & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s Str. Kerbela, 1,453 tons, Capt. A. E. Stebbing, arrived in harbour on the 30th ulto. from London (21st April) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt.-Col. Wise, Capt. Wapshare, Lt. Daniels, and 8 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Capt. W. J. Rule, arrived in harbour on the 30th ulto. from Glasgow (April 28th), with a general cargo and with Capt. Watson as a passenger. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Barque Glen Caladh, 494 tons, Capt. R. Lamont, arrived in harbour on the 30th ulto., from Mauritius (April 8th) with a cargo of sugar and rum and the following passengers:—Mr. Lamont, 2 children, and 22 deck passengers. She is consigned to the Captain.

### VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

31ST MAY.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SS. Clan Maclean | 1311 | Whayman ....... | ... | Beyts, Craig & Co. |
| " Rydal Hall.. | 1336 | D. Campbell.... | ... | Ed. Bates & Co. |
| " Belgravia .. | 3274 | Boothby ........ | .. | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Kairos...... | 1911 | Tiddle ......... | .. | McCulloch & Co, |
| " Asia ....... | 2322 | Craig........... | .. | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Cleveland .. | 1401 | W. Dobinson .. | ... | Killick, Nixon & Co. |
| " Lord O'Neil. | 1816 | J. Dunn ......... | .. | Captain. |
| " Hartington.. | 1353 | W. H. Hall ..... | .. | Js. Mackintosh. |
| " Sportsman .. | 1281 | Russell ....... | | ......... |

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessels. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | Glen Caladh....... | Lamont .... | Mauritius, April 8. |
| 31 | Cy. of Caithness.. | Duncan ..... | Cardiff, Feb. 24. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Hartington (s) ..... | Hull ......... | Dunkirk. |
| | Commilla (s) ..... | Mitchell .... | Kurrachee and Persian Gulf. |
| | Abergeldie (s) ..... | Murray .... | Naples and Civita Vechia. |

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Ship Aldborough, for Dunkirk.
Steamer Sportsman, for Port Said and Gibraltar.
" Kairos, for Amsterdam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Hankow, for London.
" Cassins, for Havre.
" Simoom, for Port Said.
" Pachumba, for Kurrachee and K. Coast.

### CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
27 Clan Macintosh (s)..Bur ....... Liverpool, April 15.
Dynomene ..........Williams...D. Island, May 9.
DEPARTURES.
May 27.—Steamer Ganges. Ship M'Millan.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 28.

Strong, Col, Bl A Q M G, on privilege leave, from Allahabad.

MAY 29.

Heywood, Col, Bo 2nd Gloster Regt, on expiration of command, from Ahmednagar.

MAY 30.

Wapshare, Capt, Bo 26th Regt N I, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Daniel, Lt, Bo 1st N Lanc. Regt, on duty, from Camp Mehrab Tangi.

Bayly, Lt-Genl, Bo R A, from Poona.

MAY 31.

Hoysted, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bl Medical Staff, on promotion, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

Strong, Col, Bl A Q M G, on privilege leave, to Colombo.

MAY 29.

Burke, Surgeon, Bo I M D, on duty, to Mandalay.

MAY 30.

Montgomery, Lt, Bo Marine Battn, on duty, to Poona.

Reilly, Major, Bo Q M G's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 31.

Wapshare, Capt, Bo 26th N Infy, on duty, to Poona.

Daniel, Lt, Bo 1st N Lanc Regt, on duty, to Poona.

## ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd May 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battn Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut S Menzies, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be Interpreter, vice Major T E Verner.

1st Bengal Cavy—Major C E Salkeld, Sqdn Comdr 2nd Bl Cavy, to be offg 2nd-in-Comd, vice Glascock, on furlough, or until further orders.

12th Bengal Cavy—Lieut C Griffiths, Northumberland Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

1st Bengal Infy—Lieut H B Murray, Devonshire Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation.

3rd Bengal Infy—Lieut P B Warren, South York. Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation.

7th Bengal Infy—Lieut J J Digan, Middlesex Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation.

40th Bengal Infy—Lieut E H Watson, Dorsetshire Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation.

2nd Battn 4th Goorkhas—Comdt—Major M J King-Harman, 2nd-in-Comd 38th Bl Infy, to be Comdt.

Wing Commanders—Capt E B Nixon, Bl S C, to be 2nd-in-Comd, with effect from date of joining.

Capt A F Cotton, Wing Officer, 20th Punjab Infy, to be Wing Comdr.

Wing Officers—Capt F M Drury, Wing Officer, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regt, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut P M Carnegy, Hampshire Regt, Wing Officer on probation 12th Mad Infy, is transferred in the same capacity.

Lieut H Hamilton, Wing Officer 5th Bl L Infy, to be Wing Officer and Adjt.

Lieut P Malcom, Rl Fusiliers, supernumerary on the establishment 2nd Bo Infy, to be Wing Officer on probation.

Lieut H L Showers, supernumerary on the establishment, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regt, to be Wing Officer.

Army Pay Dept—Capt J D Maunsell, Durham Lt Infy, to be Paymaster.

Capt Maunsell is posted as Paymaster to the 1st Battn Durham Lt Infy.

Military Works Dept—Major M A Alves, R E, is transferred from the Fort William Divn, Mily Works, to the Barrackpore Divn.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave:—2nd Battn Bedfordshire Regt—Major H J Cholmeley, for five months, on private affairs.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.—Tiffin Baskets, plain and fitted; Luncheon Boxes; Etnas, Enamelled Iron Plates, Dishes, and Mugs; Dram Flasks, quart size; Wickered Bottles with screw caps; Condiment Bottles, &c., &c.—PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

## NOTICES.

## GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
### HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
### FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

**GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles, BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

## GRIMAULT'S MATICO
### CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

## GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITSI HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, an INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

TO MOTHERS!

## GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat forchildren; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

## DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
### LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD OR WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

## CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
### PEPSIC-PEPTONE
### TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by th process of digestion; and is far superior to Bee Teas Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weaknes and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC-PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and Subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

## CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE
### 275 PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure (sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

## CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
### COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medica Tribune h atel published the discovery by Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, NIGHT-SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

## PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT VERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is the best guarantee of purity.

### KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGAUD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

## JULIENS
## PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

| | |
|---|---|
| CONSTIPATION, | LIVER COMPLAINTS, |
| SICK HEADACHES, | DISPEPSIA, |
| DYSENTERY, | OVERHEATED BLOOD, |
| GASTRALGIA, | ERUPTIONS, |

Its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and is very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

## MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after effects of Copaiba and Cubebs

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co. Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and any Chemist in Bombay.

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## NOW READY.

THE
# INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
## FOR JUNE, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
## SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
## INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
## ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
## THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
## BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
## POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
## STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
## BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
## WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill asnitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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  Rates of Passage Money.
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Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
  Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
  Routes from Ahmedabad.
  Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
  Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
  Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
  Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
  Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
  Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
  Do. from Asseerghur.
  Do. from Baroda.
  Do. from Belgaum.
  Do. from Bhooj.
  Do. from Bombay.
  Do. from Dapoolee.
  Do. from Deesa.
  Do. from Dharwar.
  Do. from Gogha.
  Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
  Routes from Kolhapoor.
  Do. from Neemuch.
  Do. from Poona.
  Do. in Kattywar.
  Do. from Sattara.
  Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
  Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
  Do. from Surat.
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  Horse Carriage Dak Association.
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  Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
  Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
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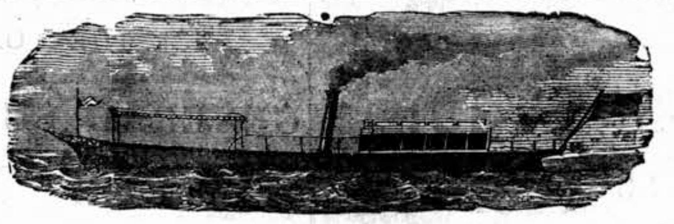

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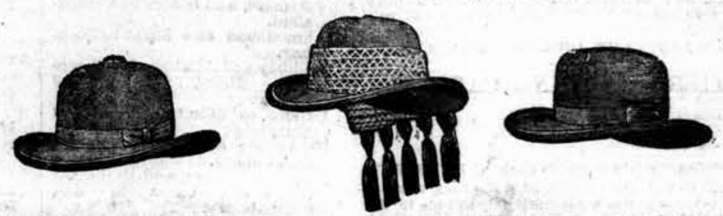

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